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III. 13 Jun 78

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
DISARMAMENT & SALT

AA 1

'ALARMING TENDENCIES' APPEAR IN U.S. DISARMAMENT APPROACH

LD121840Y Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 12 TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: The Senate Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Congress has urged President J. Carter in its report to stockpile components of neutron warheads for subsequent urgent shipment to Western Europe. Otherwise, the report claims, years will be required to deliver the warheads to the spot in case a decision is taken to deploy them there.

The report of the Senate committee is fresh evidence of the fact that influential U.S. circles have not renounced the dangerous plans to produce and deploy neutron weapons, in spite of the demands of American and world public opinion. It is common knowledge that the American President recently passed a decision to defer the manufacture of the neutron bomb. This decision was assessed throughout the world as a half-measure, explained by the desire of the U.S. Government to create a more favourable situation for the subsequent deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe and to check the mighty wave of protests against this particularly inhuman means of mass annihilation.

However, the military-industrial complex of the United States is increasing its pressure, striving to remove the last obstacles to the manufacture and deployment of this inhuman weapon. It is indicative that pressured by the military-industrial concerns, the selfsame Senate Armed Services Committee passed a decision some time ago to allocate funds for the production of neutron weapons. It is envisaged, specifically, that the Pentagon-requested allocations for the "neutron modernization" of Lance missiles will be granted irrespective of whether President Carter approves the manufacture of the neutron bomb or not. Attempts to push through the "neutron death" cost what it may cannot but alarm world public opinion, which is protesting vehemently against the neutron bomb, a weapon which intensifies the arms race, increases the danger of a nuclear war and endangers the cause of detente.

The alarming tendencies, which have appeared in the U.S. approach to such a question of primary importance as nuclear disarmament, cannot help causing concern. The newspaper Washington POST reports that J. Schlesinger, the secretary of energy, went on record in a letter to the U.S. President against the conclusion of a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear tests. What is the reason for such a stand? Obviously it is explained by the desire to continue the tests with a view to perfecting and creating new, even more monstrous types of weapons. Nevertheless, there is a real possibility now to complete quickly and successfully the negotiations on general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The people of the world are looking forward to this opportunity for fifteen years since the signing of the treaty banning the tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. The negative stand of some leaders of the U.S. administration pursues, apparently, the purpose of complicating these talks.

It is an open secret for everybody that the opponents of disarmament are conducting a broad offensive in the United States. An anti-Soviet campaign is being fanned up in the country, attempts are being made to freeze the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic armaments. Certain leaders of the American administration are contributing to this campaign. The public opinion is alarmed by the fact that, judging by everything, the essentially aggressive "tough line" is getting the upper hand in the U.S. administration. And this obviously does not meet the national interests of the country, contradicts the cause of peace and relaxation of international tensions.

WARSAW PACT GIVES 'CONSTRUCTIVE' MBFR CEILINGS PROPOSAL

LD121319Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Vienna, 8 June--The latest, 172d, plenary session took place today in the Hofburg Palace, where the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are underway. Diplomats and military experts from the 19 states taking part in the talks welcomed attentively the speech delivered by N.K. Tarasov, head of the USSR delegation.

The speeches' main propositions were set forth at a press conference held after the session, which aroused lively interest among journalists. It contained important new proposals from the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

This initiative from the socialist states taking a direct part in the talks, which is a response to the NATO countries' 19 April proposals this year and takes into account many provisions of the West's position, reflects the businesslike, constructive approach of the Warsaw Pact states to the solution of the problem of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The principled position on this issue was clearly voiced by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman in his speech on 25 April this year in which, touching on the Vienna talks, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated: "We are prepared to do everything incumbent on us to find mutually acceptable solutions and to ease military tension in a region of the world where it is particularly great and dangerous."

The socialist countries in Vienna stated their agreement to the establishment, through reduction, of equal collective ceilings for the numbers of the NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces in central Europe--900,000 men each including 700,000 in the ground forces. They displayed readiness to limit the reduction of armed forces to the ground forces and to make a selective reduction and limitation of armaments, of types to be named by the Western side, for reduction by the United States and the Soviet Union at the first stage.

The socialist states also suggested that at this stage the Soviet Union and the United States should reduce their ground forces in central Europe by an equal percentage that is in proportion to their numbers in this region, as the West advocated.

These proposals from the socialist countries retain the fundamentally important elements without which a truly effective and equal reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe cannot be implemented. These include above all the recognition, as a point of departure for reaching agreement, of the real fact that an approximately equal correlation with respect to numbers has been formed and exists in the center of the continent between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries.

The socialist countries also advocated that all direct participants in the talks take a part corresponding to their military potential in the reduction of armed forces and armaments.

The socialist states' constructive new step makes it possible to transfer the Vienna talks to the plane of the practical elaboration of an agreement.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

LD092340Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with Aleksandr Nikolayevich Druzhinin, political observer of Soviet Television and Radio; Genrikh Borovik, special NOVOSTI correspondent and state prize winner; Juan Cobo, deputy chief editor of LATINSKAYA AMERIKA; and Lev Fedorovich Strzhizhovskiy, candidate of history]

Soviet-U.S. Relations

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Good day, respected comrades. The program has received many letters, the authors of which ask the following question: What is the aim of the actions by influential political groups in Washington, which are kicking up a row over the nonexistent Soviet military threat? You are answered, comrades, by Aleksandr Nikolayevich Druzhinin, political observer of Soviet Television and Radio:

[Druzhinin] This row has indeed now taken on the character of a massive slanderous anti-Soviet campaign. One cannot help but remember the cold war, which many thought had receded into the past forever. One cannot resist comparing the statements on the Soviet threat which are now being issued across the ocean with the statements of American politicians of the past, who preached the doctrine of pushing back communism and intimidated the world with fables of the Red menace. This has alarmed certain American observers who are raising the question: Isn't this row evidence of a definite turnabout in the Washington administration's foreign policy course? And one must say that there are serious grounds for such fears.

[Kosovan] Aleksandr Nikolayevich, there continues to be extensive comment at the moment in the United States on the recent trip to China by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's assistant. What attracted attention in the statements which we made in Peking and later when he had returned to Washington?

[Druzhinin] Above all it was their blatant anti-Soviet tendency. The eminent member of the White House staff used a wide range of crude attacks on the Soviet Union--from accusations that it is intensifying the arms race to fantasies about Soviet-Cuban interference in African affairs. But obviously it is not a matter of personal viewpoint of Brzezinski, whom even the American press describes, as an inveterate hawk. What is much more serious is the fact that the anti-Soviet fabrications of the President's assistant, in the opinion of many political observers, reflect the mood and views of certain circles in the Carter administration, which are having an ever-increasing influence on the formation of U.S. foreign policy.

These moods were manifested no less clearly in the U.S. stand at the recent NATO Council session. On the pretext of the growing Soviet military threat, Washington succeeded in pushing through an integrated program for stepping up aggressive military preparations within the NATO framework, covering 8 to 10 years and requiring additional military allocations of approximately \$80 billion.

On the pretext of some kind of Soviet-Cuban infiltration of Africa, the NATO Council approved the policy of military interference by the countries of that bloc in African affairs--blatant military intervention led by the United States with the aim of establishing American domination on the African Continent.

Obviously we also cannot fail to mention that U.S. President Carter has made his own contribution to this anti-Soviet row. Speaking at Annapolis, he repeated the standard fabrications about growing Soviet military might and the threat which the Soviet Union allegedly represents for the West. Thus we may now speak openly of the transition of American policy to a course which is openly hostile to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

[Kosovan] Do the champions of such a course cite any arguments, figures or facts in support of their position?

[Druzhinin] Of course not, and this is not coincidental, for such facts simply do not exist. We need have no doubt that if they did, the NATO strategists would hasten to bring them to light. But the Soviet Union, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently stressed again, is not preparing to attack anyone; it is not increasing any strike forces; no evidence of Soviet-Cuban interference in African affairs exists.

We must note that all the groundlessness and danger of such a course by Washington is also well understood by many realistically thinking politicians both in America itself and in the other NATO countries. The fantasies about the Soviet threat have been called into serious doubt by Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada and Prime Minister Ecevit of Turkey. American Senator George McGovern accused some Washington leaders of moving from a policy of cooperation to a cold war and confrontation policy. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently advised the politicians in Washington to learn to deal with the Russians without getting embroiled in a cold war. And the New York TIMES says bluntly that the stepping up of the anti-Soviet campaign is not caused by the fact that more missiles or Cuban units have suddenly been discovered somewhere in Africa. The paper believes that the aim of this campaign is to put pressure on the Soviet Union. However, this approach to world problems--from the viewpoint of the arms race--as the New York TIMES notes, cannot exist along with detente.

[Kosovan] So what is Washington seeking in moving to an open anti-Soviet course?

[Druzhinin] Exaggerating the row over a nonexistent Soviet military threat serves to fold up [svernut] the cooperation, which is both useful and important for the interests of the people of the United States and the Soviet Union, whose foundations were laid with the participation of two previous American presidents. The thought sometimes arises that such a course by Washington is dictated by internal political considerations. However, regardless of what is pushing the Washington administration into pursuing this policy, it can have only one result; whipping up anticommunist hysteria cannot promote an improvement in Soviet-American relations and will threaten much that has been achieved in these relations in recent years. And the cause of strengthening world peace may suffer gravely from that.

Meaning of Memorial Day

[Kosovan] I have before me letters from [Ryazantsev] of Moscow and [Gavriliuk] of Kiev. Their questions concern Memorial Day, which is marked in the United States every year. We telephoned Genrikh Borovik, special NOVOSIB correspondent, writer and USSR state prize winner, who is currently in New York. This is what he said:

[Borovik] This is the name given to the day when American soldiers who died in defense of their homeland and the ideals of freedom are remembered. Well, that's how it used to be at any rate, when this day was proclaimed soon after the Civil War, which ended slavery.

That's how it also was later, after World War I, and later still when many of the heroes who laid down their lives in the struggle against fascism in World War II were buried in trim American cemeteries. And during all these years, on 30 May, the famous Memorial Day parades went to these cemeteries in large and small American towns. But later still the war in Vietnam began, and the day began to lose its initial meaning. The parades turned into antiwar demonstrations, and after the war they began to disintegrate altogether, since there was too much deceit, crime and dirt in the war, and the blood of soldiers, whom some called defenders of America and the ideals of freedom, was ingloriously shed.

The day was moved from 30 May to the last Monday in the month, simply to prolong the weekend and turn it into more of a commercial spring sale day than a day in honor of heroes. And instead of the words "Memorial Day parade," one hears with increasing frequency "Memorial Day sale." Fearing that they might lose everything on that day, shopkeepers sell old, out of season and unnecessary things at reduced prices. This year, this applies especially to political wares; all these wares are rotten throughout, false to the core, with a tangle of deceit and speculation. But this is real speculation, aimed at simpletons who will believe it and will give money for new types of weapons; and they are giving it.

Two symbolic events occurred in this year's sales: On Memorial Day itself the NATO Council, the main source of fear and a champion of the arms race, began work in Washington; and on the very day of the sale of shopworn goods, a speech was made at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua. He also trades in fear and in the Soviet threat; he trades selflessly, knowing that the main profit from this trade goes to the Pentagon and NATO. He spoke of the expansionist aims of the Soviet Union. He said that in such a situation the United States could do nothing but defend its interests. He also asserted that a world nuclear war will take place anyway, so any talk of disarmament is a deception. War, he said, will annihilate millions of people, but so what? The world will still be there, and then a world without war can be built. This is how Huang Hua spoke, and there is no doubt that the NATO leaders, assembled in Washington to discuss a program for increasing military budgets and armaments, loudly applauded their spiritual ally. They say that the Chinese foreign minister's speech was written in Peking. Maybe so, but certainly only after consultation with some visiting adviser from Washington.

"Defend the world from the communist danger!" This, in effect, was the slogan of the Chinese minister. This is a familiar slogan. Under this slogan, American imperialism tried to justify the armed invasion of Cuba, the bloody stifling of revolution in the Dominican Republic, the destruction by fire and sword of the social transformations in Guatemala, the CIA-organized fascist coup in Chile, the assassination of the great son of Africa, Patrice Lumumba, the persecution and assassination of Martin Luther King, reprisals against Che Guevara and Salvador Allende. By this slogan they tried to justify the shameful 10-year war in Vietnam--that great crime against mankind, that great shame of America, which turned Memorial Day for freedom-fighters into a day for the sale of shopworn goods.

If, after all this, anyone repeats the warnings of the threat from the Soviet Union, a country which has never started a war and which has only rebuffed attacks on itself--beginning, incidentally, with the attack from the entente interventionists, including America--this means that such people do not respect their own nation--the nation in which these people were born, the nation where they trade in fear. This also means that ephemeral, commercial or political gain is more important to them than the life and death of millions of people.

Latin American Elections

[Kosovan] We now continue the broadcast. Juan Cobo, deputy chief editor of the magazine LATINSKAYA AMERIKA, is a guest in our studio today. Our mail contains several letters whose writers ask about events in Latin America. For example, (Peredonov) from Kalinin asks for an explanation of the decisions announced by a number of military governments in Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and others, to hold elections in their countries. In another letter, from Karaganda, (Mstislavtsev) asks: Surely the military is not willing to voluntarily hand over power to civilians; this is hard to believe. How would you reply to these letters, Juan?

[Cobo] Yes, indeed, in a number of Latin American countries where military regimes are in power, elections have been announced for this year as a result of which, in a number of cases, a change in the form of government is possible and power will be handed over to civilians.

For a large number of reasons, both accidental and natural, all these elections have been condensed into a relatively short period of time, and therefore the impression is being created that allegedly, as Western propaganda asserts, the military in Latin America have decided to leave the presidential palaces and return to the barracks.

Such an impression is strenuously supported by Washington's propaganda, which is trying to convince the world that, allegedly, this phenomenon is a result of Carter's new Latin American policy and his condemnation of military dictatorships there.

In fact the situation is both more simple and more complicated. More simple in the sense that, in the countries of Latin America, despite the great differences between them--and I exclude Mexico where there is a stable civilian administration--the military has, in the past, periodically come to power and, after a certain time, relinquished it. They have come to power because, again in general terms, there is no powerful and traditional system of political parties in these countries which would guarantee the maintenance of power by the ruling elite, as in Western Europe, for example. And at moments of acute crisis this power vacuum is filled by the army.

However modern society, even one so replete with such great relics of the past as Latin America, is not a barracks. There are complicated laws operating there, and it has a very complicated structure; and the methods characteristic of the military, with their distinctive training and understanding of the world, cannot manage a modern society--at least not over the long run. Therefore, on that continent, with its weakly developed social relations, the army, with its strict internal order, discipline and monopoly of armed force, finds it relatively easy to take power. However, to hold onto it for a long time, to promote the efficient and effective functioning of society and growth, turns out to be impossible.

And one can believe that, coincidentally a definite cycle is ending simultaneously in a number of countries.

The situation is more complicated in the sense that we are dealing here with very different countries each of which has--despite what we might call their common Latin American characteristic--its own specific situation, and to reduce them all to one common denominator--the return of the military to the barracks--even if it is a common denominator with positive tones, makes the state of affairs too schematic. Lately, Latin Americans have given up primitive antimilitarism, which views the army's coming to power as an evil in itself.

Such a change in existing conceptions was promoted by the rise to power of the military in Peru 10 years ago, which started the process of progressive and anti-imperialist transformations in that country. Similar progress, also under the aegis of the army, continues in Panama, and the positive results are being felt there to this day.

Therefore, if we consider the specific situation, it would be incorrect to welcome, for its own sake, the departure of the military from power--in Panama, for example--only because these people wore uniforms; because they might be replaced by civilian politicians who would return to the former system within the framework of so-called representative democracy.

[Kosovan] Excuse me for interrupting you, Juan. Another writer, (Shanin) from Moscow, uses other words, but I think they express the same idea you have just developed here. He writes: Can we seriously believe that President Carter is ready to fight to the finish for the overthrow of military-fascist dictatorships in Latin America that loyally serve U.S. imperialism?

[Cobo] Yes, a paradoxical situation has been created here, which U.S. propaganda is trying very hard to play down. When the new Carter administration arrived in Washington, it had to try to make the world forget that it was the United States which had, for example, implanted the bloody Pinochet dictatorship in Chile, and that Washington took a direct part in the mass repressions and the use of refined tortures in other Latin American countries where reactionary--and I stress reactionary--military dictatorships were in power and with which the United States maintained friendly relations. Attempts were made to lay the responsibility for all this on the previous administrations of Nixon, Ford and Johnson and to convince the world that the new administration would no longer tolerate this. Moreover, it must be admitted that certain partial measures were taken--limiting credits, military aid and so on.

We do not dispute that, in principle, the United States is now interested in a change in the most odious regimes in Latin America, the very existence of which lays a dark stain on Washington. The reactionary military regimes are economically incompetent; deep within them popular discontent is building up and threatening to explode. They are isolated from the international scene. Thus their usefulness is limited. Then why not, when they are doing their dark deeds, replace the generals in their epaulettes with politicians in tails, if they will obediently follow Washington's lead? And the opposition, weakened by severe repressions, will not hinder the civilian democrats from ruling in the old way.

[Kosovan] Of course, such a variation would be ideal from the viewpoint of the U.S. imperialists. But in the first place, where is the guarantee that the iron fist in a velvet glove can keep the above-mentioned countries in line?

[Cobo] This is where the doubts begin. Pinochet and those like him intuitively understand the limit of possible pressure on them from Washington and, therefore, assume a realistic attitude. After the first flush of hostility to the dictatorships of Chile, Nicaragua and Paraguay, the notoriously sober, and pragmatic approach returned to Washington, and these regimes once again continue to quietly receive credits and military aid from the United States.

And certain generals circumvent their protectors by declaring their impending departure from power and the institutionalization, that is the restoration, of representative democracy through elections.

At the same time, some announce that after the elections, which have not yet been held in any of those countries, the army would watch the actions of the civilians, while others promise changes in their regimes--well at any rate by 1980 or even 1981.

[Kosovan] Thus in summing up our conversation we can assume that such elections will actually change nothing in those countries with reactionary military regimes but will only renovate the facade and make it more or less attractive.

[Cobo] Well, this may be oversimplified. Of course, we should consider the fact that in such countries as Chile, Paraguay and Nicaragua the very possibility of holding pre-election campaigns would, to a certain extent, weaken the power of dictatorship and would promote the growth of contradictions among the ruling elite, thus giving the opposition more room to operate. These are pluses of a tactical nature. But on the strategic level, of course, the elections in themselves will not alter the situation in those countries where reactionary military regimes are in power. The only change will be in the real correlation of forces within society, and also in favorable external conditions. The correlation of these forces is in fact changing very slowly--at times imperceptibly--but they are steadily changing. The military-fascist regimes are becoming more and more incapable of solving the acute problems of these countries; ever wider social forces are uniting against them; on the international level, they are treated as if they had the plague.

These factors, and not the reforms of the reactionary generals handed down from above according to a recipe from Washington, are capable of really changing the situation. But only the future will reveal the form these changes will take. The example of Latin America, has frequently shown that history's arsenal is rich in the unexpected, and it is difficult to forecast political and social transformations.

European Democratic Alliance

[Kosovan] Now for the last subject in today's broadcast. I have a letter from (Yuliya Ivanovna Gureyeva) of Novosibirsk. It has been reported in the press, she writes, that at a meeting of 18 Christian-Democratic, conservative and people's parties from 14 West European countries in Salzburg, the so-called European Democratic Alliance was set up. What exactly is this, asks (Yuliya Ivanovna Gureyeva)? You are answered, comrades, by Lev Fedorovich Strzhizhevskiy, candidate of history. Thank you, Lev Fedorovich:

[Strzhizhevskiy] The real nature of the new international of the right, as it has already been christened by the progressive press, becomes particularly clear if we view its history. The actual idea of an alliance of conservative forces has been apparent for several years. It was born at the same time as the project for direct elections to the European Parliament. Before that, the noisy rightwing parties, confirmed chauvinists and ultra-patriots, were silent on European solidarity. However, the direct elections to the European Parliament gave their leaders food for thought. When the social democrats and representatives of the leftwing parties openly supported the creation of joint factions in the future parliament, then for the first time the idea was put forward of creating a so-called European people's party, uniting the conservative forces in the European Parliament. The creator of this party was the leader of the West German ultras, Franz-Josef Strauss. But the reputation of the Bavarian leader was such that his diligence only compromised, even among conservatives, the possibility of such an alliance, although the actual idea of an alliance remained.

The final decision on holding direct elections to the European Parliament next June again galvanized the supporters of the alliance. This time they were even joined by representatives of those conservative parties whose countries do not belong to the Common Market. Their aims and tasks are the same: to consolidate the power and might of the transnational corporations on an all-European scale. They explain this as a panacea for the struggle against the growing solidarity of workers and peasants on the continent.

[Kosovan] Lev Fedorovich, our attention is drawn to the fact that even before the beginning of the conference, sharp contradictions between the Christian Democrats of various countries became apparent. A long list of desires, petty compromises, excessive hopes and political concessions could be cited.

[Strzhizhkovskiy] Yes, you are right. This is explained by the fact that virtually every party taking part in the conference expects to get political dividends from the European Democratic Alliance, rather than to contribute anything to it. This is particularly true of the Christian Democrats of the small European countries. They pin particular hopes on an alliance with their larger brothers, hoping to profit from their political authority. Taus, chairman of the Austrian People's Party, who by the way was elected chairman of the European Democratic Alliance, made this pretty clear in his statement. The absence at the conference of representatives from Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland demonstrated better than any statement that the difference among the European Christian Democrats had not been overcome.

[Kosovan] What does the European Democratic Alliance offer its supporters, who, according to the calculations of the rightwing parties themselves, total about 58 million people?

[Strzhizhkovskiy] The answers to the questions which are important to the Europeans are contained in an official statement adopted by the inaugural conference. It can, with full justification, be called a manifesto of the monopolies. As a basis for order and class peace in Europe, the conservatives proclaim social solidarity and partnership. This phrase in itself is enough to make clear the language the Christian Democrats speak. However, they also consider it necessary to stress their rejection of the class struggle as a means for solving conflicts. All this is liberally garnished with pompous words about the role of man in society, social solidarity and rejection of both rightwing and leftwing extremism.

In the statement a detailed basis is also given of the economic policy of the alliance. It is based on the system of the market economy, which, in the opinion of the conservatives, is the best means for achieving prosperity and eliminating social evils. Here, too, in repeating the assertions of the monopolies, the conservatives--to put it mildly--are distorting the facts. In fact, it is contemporary capitalist competition itself, the absence of a planned economy, which is the primary reason for the crisis from which Western Europe is quite unable to extricate itself.

And finally, to make their position attractive to colleagues in other countries, the Christian Democrats widely proclaim the possibilities of the Europe they are creating. It is necessary, they write, to make use of European influence, achievements and successes to aid the rest of the world. In brief, the Europe they plan--the Europe of the monopolies--is proclaimed as a leader, capable of providing an example and causing other regions to follow it. Aren't the Christian Democrats taking too much upon themselves, the European public is asking in connection with this statement? Apparently understanding this, even the statement itself was not signed by many of the participants. Only the representatives of 10 parties put their signature to it.

The creation of the European Democratic Alliance is a very noteworthy event in itself. It again shows in what direction, and in whose interests, the monopolies intend to use the new European Parliament. The representatives of the rightwing parties are uniting so that this time, by a pseudo-legal method within the framework of the parliament, they can try to force the will of their bosses on the working people of Europe.

INTERNATIONAL SPACE RESEARCH COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION

LD102035Y Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Innsbruck, June 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Kochetkov reports: The 21st session of the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) ended today in the House of Congresses. Taking part in the session were scientists and specialists from 34 countries, including the USSR.

Soviet Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko took part in the work of the session. They told the participants in this major international forum about the results of the research carried out during the longest space flight that was made on board the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz.

Speaking at a press conference about the results of the session, President of the Committee on Space Research Professor de Jager of the Netherlands emphasized the importance of such forums for widening international cooperation in the exploration of outer space.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Academician Boris Petrov, spoke in detail about future space flights with the participation of international crews. He said that international crews, including citizens of Poland and the GDR, will make space flights this year. Representatives of all countries that participate in the Intercosmos program will take part in space flights in future.

The scientific program of COSPAR for 1979 was adopted at the closing meeting of the session. A number of organizational matters were discussed and the new president of COSPAR was elected. French scientist Professor Jean Francois Denisse became COSPAR president. In an interview with the TASS correspondent he said that one of the aims of the organisation in the years ahead is widening of cooperation of different countries in space exploration. He stressed that the joint research that has been conducted by Soviet and French scientists for a number of years now sets a good example of such cooperation.

'ACUTE DEBATE' AT UNESCO MEETING ON MASS MEDIA'S ROLE

LD121026Y Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--TASS political commentator Anatoliy Krasikov writes: A regular session of the UNESCO Executive Council that ended in Paris several days ago adopted a resolution on working out a draft declaration on the basic principles of using the mass media for consolidation of peace and international mutual understanding and for combatting war propaganda, racism and apartheid.

The Executive Council instructed the director-general to continue the effort to work out the final draft declaration and to refer it to UNESCO member-countries before the 20th session of the general conference of UNESCO appointed for October of the current year. If this is not achieved, the director-general will have to submit a full report on this matter.

An acute debate preceded the adoption of the resolution. During this debate, representatives of Western powers, above all the United States, claimed that it is difficult to adopt such a document and pressed for delaying its adoption for at least two years. The Soviet delegation, representatives of other socialist countries, as well as of many developing states emphasised the need of the speediest conclusion of the work to draft the project which could be met with the widest possible support of the world community.

The importance of working out such a project is becoming ever more obvious. This document of international law would place serious obstacles to spreading lies and misinformation that poison relations among states and attempt to justify the arms race and the heightening of war psychosis.

Perhaps misinformation never reached so huge a scale over many years and was never fraught with so dangerous consequences. Massive slander of the Soviet Union and, specifically, of its foreign policy now surpassed this grimmest records of the past. The U.S., British, French and Chinese press, as if directed by a conductor's baton, [as received] presents the USSR as a potential aggressor that is ready to send its division in different directions.

Encircling socialist countries with a network of NATO military bases, increasing with every year unprecedented spending on preparation for war, insisting on creation of new, ever more horrible mass destruction weapons, NATO masterminds--and in their wake, the press--actually deny to the Soviet Union a legitimate right of self-defence. At the same time they reject constructive proposals of countries of the socialist community aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation, at limitation of armaments and, in the long run, at general disarmament.

The latest example of gross misrepresentation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy by Western and Chinese means of the mass media is a noisy propaganda campaign unleashed in connection with the events in Zaire. Being unable to cite a single fact attesting to any "involvement" of socialist countries in these events, assistant to the U.S. President Zbigniew Brzezinski and President Carter himself and actually all major U.S. newspapers simultaneously accused the Soviet Union and Cuba of supporting the Zaire rebels. These unjustified accusations served as another pretext for intensifying attacks on the edifices of detente that was created by collective efforts of leaders of many countries, including previous presidents of the United States. True, it is asserted in the United States that the present course is merely an episode connected with the wish to show the administration's "toughness" and thus increasing its chances at the coming partial elections to the Congress. It is unfortunate, however, that such "episodes" publicized by the mass media can affect the destinies of entire mankind.

Other cases are also known when the press, radio and television are used for purposes that have nothing in common with the effort to bring peoples closer and increase their co-operation. Such cases were specifically mentioned at the Stockholm conference of heads of the mass media that was held in April on UNESCO's initiative. Representatives of developing countries cited at that conference numerous examples of how the "big press" of the West, using as a cover the slogan of unlimited freedom, misrepresents the state of affairs in former colonies, protects this policy of multinational corporations, publicises ideas of racism, justifies outside interference in internal affairs of sovereign states.

All these facts confirm again the timeliness of raising the question about undelayed adoption at a coming session of UNESCO general conference of the declaration on the basic principles of using the mass media for consolidation of peace and international mutual understanding and for combatting war propaganda, racism and apartheid.

SOVIET UN MISSION PROTESTS PROVOCATIVE DEMONSTRATIONS

LD12221Y Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 12, TASS--The permanent representation of the USSR at UNO has lodged a strong protest with the United States U.N. Mission in connection with continued provocative demonstrations outside the Soviet representation. It is said in the protest that such provocative gatherings interfere with the normal functioning of the Soviet representation and are also a gross violation of the federal law on the protection of foreign officials and official guests of the USA.

On June 6, 1977, says the Mission's letter, a new unseemly provocative propaganda farce was staged by a group of hoodlums directly at the entrance to the Soviet representation with the obvious connivance of the American authorities. What is taking place is a campaign designed to heat up sentiments hostile to the Soviet Union among the population of the USA.

All this permits the Soviet representation at the UNO to qualify the above-mentioned provocative actions as one in a series of anti-Soviet measures organized or instigated by certain circles in the USA. Special note should be made of the conduct of the police authorities who permitted the hoodlums to block the entrance to the Soviet representation, disturb its staff members and their families living in the building and to interfere with the normal functioning of the Soviet representation at the UNO, in violation of the U.S. federal law which bans picketing or any other demonstrations near foreign diplomatic missions.

The Soviet representation at the UNO strongly protest against this and insistently demands that all the necessary measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such provocative actions.

ARTICLE HITS ALLEGED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF U.S. EMBASSY

LD121520Y Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--Who is to profit by the new campaign over "Soviet espionage" that has been launched in the USA? This question is answered today in IZVESTIYA by Yulian Semenov, the Soviet writer, who comments on the new round of anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States.

To understand better the reasons behind the current campaign, he writes, let us turn to the events of a year ago. One warm evening, on July 15, a girl, working as U.S. Viceconsul in Moscow, got into a car and drove to the centre of the city. In a poorly lit place she changed her dress, locked the car and boarded a city bus. After changing transport several times she finally hurried to the bridge linking Luzhniki with the Lenin Hills and put an ordinary-looking stone in a loop-hole in the arch. It was there that the viceconsul was detained.

The U.S. Embassy's counsellor was summoned. He recognised an embassy staff member, Martha Peterson. The "stone" which was opened in his presence proved to be a cache. It contained photocameras, gold, money and instructions, as well as ampules with a poison.

The counsellor minister asked the official on duty at the Foreign Ministry a question which indicated that he was aware, not only of the political seriousness of what had happened that night, but also of the gravity of incriminating evidence.

"Would you mind our recalling Peterson to the USA, with the first flight to the West?" The counselor minister asked. He was retold that there would be no objections: After all, the "vice consul" enjoyed diplomatic immunity.

Then the U.S. ambassador, Mr Toon, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry of the USSR. He was handed a note of protest which said in part: "It is quite clear that the American special services are actively engaged in subversion in the territory of the Soviet Union, using for the purpose the U.S. Embassy as a diplomatic cover-up and not stopping at using such means as lethal poisons. The ministry lodges a strong protest and declares M. Peterson, staff member of the Embassy, persona non grata."

"At the same time the ministry calls the embassy's intention to the fact," the note went on, "that as followed from the preliminary investigation carried out by competent organs, the First Secretary of the Embassy R. Fulton and staff members of the U.S. State Department S. Karpovich and J. Gruenert are also implicated in this espionage. It is known that this is not the only time when American diplomats engaged in activities incompatible with their official status. The ministry insists that the American side take effective measures to put an end to such kind of activity, which directly contradicts the task of a constructive development of relations between our countries."

The evidence compelled the ambassador to say: "I have no questions to ask about what happened last night and no comment to make."

Indeed, there was nothing to comment upon, because the Soviet counter-intelligence service established irrefutably that the poisons taken from the cache had been sent to Moscow by the Central Intelligence Agency not for the first time. It was found out during investigation, Yulian Semenov writes, that the poison transmitted to the spy earlier had been used to kill an innocent Soviet citizen who stood in the way of the spy's criminal activities. "And some time ago, the CIA director, Turner, said in the U.S. Congress", the article goes on, "that the American intelligence service does not use poisons and the current CIA leadership has given up political assassinations as a method of 'work' and that everything they do now is done in keeping with 'high moral standards,' 'by the law', so to say. How to tally Mr Turner's public statement with the practical work of his agency?"

Accepting the note, the U.S. ambassador said that the U.S. Government would appreciate if all that had happened the night before would not be given publicity. The Soviet side found it possible to keep the incident from public knowledge. In doing so, it proceeded from the belief that a man representing the U.S. Government could not give irresponsible assurances that he would do everything in his power to prevent recurrence of such "regrettable incidents."

"However, it has become clear now" Semenov writes, "that the American side has taken no measures to end such kind of activity. But it did something else--it sanctioned the scandal over 'Soviet espionage'. One can see even with the naked eye that this show, directed by 'regisserus' from the CIA and the FRB, [as received] was only staged to justify in the eyes of their superiors the failures that took place in Moscow. I emphasized the word 'failures' because the Peterson incident was not the only one in a series of those that were uncovered by the Soviet counter-intelligence service."

The provocative character of the current campaign, Semenov goes on, is to be seen from the fact that all the "operation" against the Soviet citizens, who were arrested in New York, was started in August, 1977, that is a month after Peterson's expulsion. "In face of irrefutable facts which expose the CIA and its agents, they put up a sort of theatrical buffoonery which unfortunately is aimed at worsening Soviet-American relations."

They want, so to say, to add fuel to the fire of anti-Soviet hysteria, now being worked up in the USA. They want to intimidate us, but we are not the ones to be intimidated."

"Who is to profit by the new round of anti-Soviet hysteria? Not the cause of detente and not those who think realistically and who know that confrontation is politically disastrous," Semenov stresses in conclusion.

POST CITED ON 'BRZEZINSKI TRIUMPH' IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD121345Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--The Washington POST writes that President J. Carter's decision on U.S. interference in Zaire confirms that the President's national security adviser "has clearly won the foreign policy struggle with the State Department."

The President's decision of 26 May, the newspaper writes, put an end to the 16-month State Department policy of avoiding giving the slightest reason for accusing the United States of military interference in Africa. "At the same time the government ceased striving for a new strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement. If," the newspaper continues, "one disregards the President's rhetoric, clearly aimed at placating the lobby favoring arms control, it is possible to conclude that the SALT talks will, in all probability, be frozen until the November elections. In short, Brzezinski, at least for the moment, has convinced the President that the nature of Soviet-American relations must be changed."

At the same time the Washington POST makes the reservation that "Brzezinski's triumph can only be temporary."

PRESS SPECULATION ON RESULTS OF BRZEZINSKI ASIAN TOUR

LD121145Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 23, 2 Jun 78 pp 10-11 LD

[Article by M. Chernousov: "Playing the 'Chinese Card'"]

[Text] U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski's trip to Peking, Tokyo and Seoul in the latter half of May attracted attention in the foreign press. Many commentators associated this visit with U.S. Vice President W. Mondale's recent trip to Southeast Asia and the talks in Washington with Japanese Premier T. Fukuda, and regard it as evidence that America wants to strengthen its influence in Asia.

Washington is aiming at deeper penetration of the Southeast Asian countries' economies, Tokyo's AKAHATA notes. American monopolies' capital investments in this area now total \$16 billion. Brzezinski's talks in Peking, the paper writes, "aimed at getting Chinese acknowledgement of support for the new American strategy of creating anti-Soviet alliances and including Japan in them."

Peking no longer censures the "security treaty" between Washington and Tokyo, the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO stressed, it supports American initiatives in the Near East and Northeast Asia and it is not criticizing U.S. bases in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean.

From the military viewpoint, the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI notes, the Americans are seeking to retain the right to a military presence in potential areas of local conflict.

During his stay in the PRC Z. Brzezinski, as is clear from American press reports, tried to find, as he put it, "parallel interests" on the grounds of "increased concern over the Soviet threat." "Never before," the Paris paper LE MATIN wrote, "has an official U.S. representative gone as far as Brzezinski in his criticism of the Soviet Union." The Washington POST comments that Peking was apparently satisfied with the guest's firm anti-Soviet remarks. Supposedly it was also pleased with his dubious "jokes": At the Great Wall of China Z. Brzezinski said that he was looking out for a "polar bear"....

This is fully in keeping with the plans of the hardliners in the White House. U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT describes this line as follows: "By making wider use of the 'Chinese alternative,' presidential adviser Z. Brzezinski could add to the Russians' fear of the establishment of a more cordial and active relations between the United States and mainland China." The Paris paper LE FIGARO was even clearer on this point: The idea behind the visit is to scare Moscow by saying that "we can cause you some trouble in Asia." Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU notes that "some U.S. politicians hope to use rapprochement with Peking to force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions on political and military questions. In this sense, the 'Chinese card' must become an instrument of blackmail."

But, LE FIGARO continues, the whole problem is that the "normalization" of relations between Peking and Washington, promised in the 1972 Shanghai communique, is still a long way off. As a preliminary condition, the PRC is demanding that the United States break with Taiwan, American commentators note, and it is not yet clear whether Washington intends to fulfill this condition. Although China is clearly prepared to push the Taiwan question into the background for the sake of creating an anti-Soviet alliance, the problem remains open. Joseph Kraft wrote in the Washington POST: "Brzezinski went to Peking with the specific intention of dispelling Chinese fears about American policy.... First, he expressed himself strongly about the U.S. intentions to oppose the Soviet Union throughout the world. Second, he associated the United States with the modernization campaign which the present Chinese regime is conducting. Finally, he made even more far-reaching statements than any previous representative of the Carter administration on the question of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Peking. But Brzezinski's remarks during his speeches did not dispel all Chinese doubts and other misgivings with respect to U.S. policy." Other foreign press organs also write of differences in the quest for "parallel interests." "Unanimity," Japan's AKAHATA notes, was recorded only in their strategy with respect to the Soviet Union.

China, in the estimation of several commentators, is pursuing its own aims. In particular, AFP reports, under the pretext of the "Soviet threat," it is interested in U.S. arms deliveries. And as the New York TIMES writes, the following opinion crept into several interviews on the eve of Zbigniew Brzezinski's trip to China: If France and Britain ask NATO for permission to sell arms to China, the United States will probably not oppose them. "High-ranking figures in the Carter administration," the newspaper write, "are now inclined to favor the sale of several types of defensive weapons to China by West European countries. But the use of these weapons remains the main problem. Z. Brzezinski is one of the main supporters of the sale of weapons to China. Like no other U.S. official figure, he is interested in setting China against the Soviet Union and attempting to use their differences against the Russians."

Commentators note that China apparently enlisted the support of the guest from Washington in its desire to impose on Japan the "peace and friendship treaty," with its anti-Soviet point on "the two countries' joint resistance to hegemony." In Tokyo, Z. Brzezinski told Prime Minister T. Fukuda that "the Chinese leaders want to conclude a peace treaty with Japan" (the New York TIMES). He himself, according to press reports, supports this action.

These are the main elements on which the foreign press dwells in commenting on the results of Z. Brzezinski's tour of three Asian countries. The new U.S. strategy in Asia, which the President's assistant pursued, AKAHATA stresses, does not accord with the interests of the Asian countries but is advantageous only to the United States itself.

REPRESENTATIVES CONCERNED OVER SHIFT IN CARTER'S POLICY

LD121455Y Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 12, TASS--Fourteen members of the House of Representatives International Relations Committee have sent a letter to President Carter expressing concern over "an apparent shift" in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union and asking him "to clear up confusion and doubt" resulting from conflicts within the administration.

The congressmen expressed particular concern about Z. Brzezinski's recent statements. "We do not understand," they wrote, "the meaning or intention of his strong stand about the Soviet Union's activities, nor do we know the motivation for this deployment."

The congressmen are also concerned by suggestions that at the talks on strategic arms limitation and in other aspects of relations with the Soviet Union the United States would link them with unrelated issues. "There is concern in the committee whether it is in our national security interests to permit developments in Africa to adversely affect our overall relations with the Soviet Union."

"There is confusion and doubt as to just what our policy is in respect to several critical areas of foreign policy," the congressmen said in their letter. This makes it more difficult for them to work effectively to support the administration's effort, the letter said. "Many members of Congress," the letter said, "are embarrassed by their current inability to answer questions from their constituents as to what is U.S. policy on such issues as Soviet-American relations and Africa," the letter said.

The New York TIMES said today that President Carter's Annapolis speech was the strangest episode of his presidency. Stressing the need for concluding a Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement, the newspaper wonders why the administration should try to link the events in Zaïre, even indirectly, with the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. It stresses that not a single serious problem in the world can depend on events in this former colonial region and that there is nothing more important today than the SALT.

KHATUNTSEV ON U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP OVER 'SOVIET MENACE'

LD091741Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Khatuntsev writes: Deliberations about "Soviet menace" have become commonplace for Western propaganda of late. The groundlessness of such allegations has been proved many times and there is no need to do this again. Perhaps one should dwell, however, on a rather strange logic by which it is sought to bolster up such allegations. A few days ago, the President of the United States, addressing the Washington session of the NATO Council, asserted that "the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries pose a military threat to our alliance which far exceeds their legitimate security needs".

This statement is as groundless as it is categorical. It is not the first time that high-placed U.S. representatives, and not only U.S. representatives, dare assert categorically that the Soviet Union's Armed Forces exceed its needs. It is a strange claim to judge about the needs of another country.

It was not for surrendering the right to determine the level of defences it needs to other countries or their leaders that our country lost 20 million people in World War Two. All the more so that high-placed representatives of these countries make now and then "friendly visits" to the country which declared outright that the Soviet Union is its enemy number one and that they give promises to supply this state with contemporary weapons, emphasize their solidarity with its anti-Soviet policy and some of them say with a martinet's straightforwardness that "our common enemy is in Moscow".

After all this it is demanded that the Soviet Union should allow them to determine how much and what armaments it needs and where they should be stationed. And this is said by those who intend to arm themselves with neutron bombs, with cruise missiles, with MX missiles and many other things, those who admit that they have the biggest military budget in their history.

Isn't this a fact that the United States is striving to surround the Soviet Union with military bases, that it has "active military presence" in nearly 30 foreign countries, that it keeps over 460 thousand servicemen abroad? Doesn't the U.S. engage in unsavory collusion on the eastern borders of our country, as one foreign newspaper put it?

And U.S. politicians do not say that their own military machine is far in excess of their "legitimate national security needs". Quite the contrary, they demand the ever increasing build-up of armaments. In other words, they wish to play only NATO cards, on the terms of that military alliance. But they will hardly find partners for such a game in the Soviet Union, which was and is for ensuring genuine peace for all nations.

Our country always declared that it is for equal talks as a result of which not a single state would have its security diminished. This was, is and will remain its stand, no matter what strange logic some politicians use.

AMERICAN AUTHOR WARNS OF DANGER OF ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD121519V Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--The New York TIMES has published an article by R. Barnett, a member of staff at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, who warns about the danger of the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by certain representatives of the U.S. administration. There is no doubt, Barnett writes, that the Soviet Union is the United States' rival, but we do not have the power to make it refrain from being so by escalating our verbiage or the arms race.

Nuclear war, the author of the article warns, is by no means impossible if we fail to reject old habits and political reflexes. In the confrontation policy, just one false supposition regarding the Russians' intentions is enough for the result to be an uncontrollable chain reaction of measures and countermeasures leading to nuclear war.

Barnett draws attention to the fact that this is not the first time in the last decade that an anti-Soviet campaign, characterized by statements in the spirit of the cold war, has been launched in the United States.

Now, however, the article says, times have changed. The National Security Council believes that in the event of nuclear war, 140 million Americans would die and 75 percent of U.S. territory would be destroyed. In a new war no side could be victorious....

The logic of the arms race, Barnett writes in conclusion, is incompatible with the policy of detente. He calls upon Washington to reject its outdated concepts and strive for disarmament and for the introduction of limitations on the global weapons' trade. Otherwise, the article says, the game we are playing will end tragically for us.

U.S. POLITICIANS, MEDIA SEE TOUGHENING OF CARTER POLICIES

LD091435Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Kobysh article: "Washington's Differences"]

[Text] The fact that totally uncoordinated opinions frequently emanate from the United States is something to which it might be possible to grow accustomed. However, the discords of recent days have been quite shocking. Voices have been heard calling for the ending of the arms race, for the peaceful solution of international disputes and for detente from UN headquarters located in New York, where the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament is taking place. At the same time the drums were being beaten in Washington for something quite different. As if to emphasize that the discussion taking place just a little to the north were nothing more than something to stir the air, a session of the NATO Council was convened in Washington. The heads of state and government of the NATO member countries assembled in order to talk not about ending the arms race but about building it up, and to discuss paths leading not to detente but to the fueling of international tension.

The Washington administration did not simply receive the session's participants, it initiated the session and set the tone at it. This tone was determined by the situation currently prevailing in the United States. As is known, anti-Soviet hysteria is being fanned in the country, and it is being inflamed, primarily, by fabrications about "interference by the USSR and Cuba in African affairs."

Many people, even in the United States, have now realized that this "African hysteria" is being whipped up for a quite definite purpose: to hamper the normal development of relations between the USSR and the United States by retarding, in particular, the progress of talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT).

No exceptional significance would have been attached to this anti-Soviet campaign, which has been widely mounted, were it not for the fact that some extremely prominent representatives of the Washington administration joined in. In a series of statements widely propagated by the U.S. mass media they accused the Soviet Union of "penetration into Africa," and they threatened the Soviet Union, at a moment when the NATO military intervention in Zaire--planned and organized by the Pentagon--was being prepared and even carried out.

These accusations seem so unfounded and the threats so absurd that they have caused amazement--and, in some people, indignation--in the United States itself, among quite influential circles, including in the U.S. Congress. Charles Diggs, a member of the House of Representatives, presiding in the subcommittee on Africa, pointed out, for example, when assessing a series of pronouncements by Z. Brzezinski, that the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs "is transforming Africa into a battlefield for a U.S.-Soviet confrontation. [paragraph continues]

Senator G. McGovern expressed his attitude toward what is happening in no less vigorous terms when he pointed out that the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign are deliberately distorting the facts in order to find justification for the intensification of the arms race and to conceal the inability to cope with the domestic problems facing the United States--inflation, unemployment, the energy crisis and urban decay.

The opinion was also voiced that official Washington has set a course toward exacerbating relations with the Soviet Union. In this connection attention was attracted by the Washington POST's assertion that the administration intends for a certain time to "freeze" the SALT talks with the Soviet Union and therefore it will reject out of hand any Soviet initiatives and proposals. President J. Carter issued a denial but the statement by the U.S. newspaper has had serious repercussions both within and beyond the United States.

A tone of militant anti-Sovietism was predetermined by Washington for the Atlantic session convened in this situation. The public speeches at the NATO Council session by the U.S. President and other U.S. representatives, and the press "briefings" which were organized here were all couched in terms of hostility toward the Soviet Union, and the abruptness of the utterances surpassed everything that had been said previously. Under direct pressure from Washington the session approved a plan for the continued development of the arms race, and for new injections of funds into the arms race. The specific military programs adopted at the session provide for additional appropriations by the NATO countries over the next 10-15 years of between \$60-80 billion, the United States bearing half this expenditure. The Atlantic countries have also undertaken to increase their military budgets by at least 3 percent annually, which de facto legalizes the arms race.

Africa, and above all Zaire, proved to be the crux of the program although this issue did not figure at all on the session agenda and could hardly have figured there if the geographic sphere of NATO activity is considered. At the moment when U.S. warplanes were landing in Zaire one after another, and when French legionnaires and Belgian paratroopers were vying with each other in terms of their firepower in Shaba Province, the representatives of the United States were talking here about the "Soviet-Cuban threat in Africa." This theme has become commonplace and no one was surprised by it. But when Washington demanded that the North Atlantic bloc devote itself directly and in earnest to African affairs, having declared its global role in the world, it encountered resistance--and in certain cases, over resistance--on the part of the representatives of a number of countries.

The sarcasm-filled words of British Prime Minister J. Callaghan about "new American Colombuses" who are now "discovering Africa," his subsequent statement at a press conference that he does not believe at all that the problems of that continent can be solved by military means, and also his latest speech in the House of Commons clearly expressed the reaction to these demands. The statement by Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau that his country will avoid "any adventures in Africa" and that Canadian representatives will not attend the conference being convened in Paris for devising unified NATO actions in Zaire and Africa as a whole also produced great indignation in official Washington. Having pointed out that Canada has not been invited to this conference, P. Trudeau stressed: "We do not intend to participate and most likely we would not take part even if we had been invited."

To what degree did these voices influence the work of the NATO Council session? Not everything was made public, but it is known that the most frantic U.S. formulas were excised from the session's final communique or else considerably "watered down." The course of the session and the speeches at it showed that far from all the United States' allies in this military bloc are prepared to bury the policy of detente and that they value relations with the Soviet Union. Opposition to the course toward NATO military interference in African affairs under the guise of "coordinated actions with the African countries for the purpose of promoting security and development in that continent" was also manifested clearly. [paragraph continues]

Behind this opposition stood an obvious desire to remain aloof from the contemplated imperialist adventures in Africa.

At the same time it is obvious that Washington succeeded at that session in imposing upon its NATO allies participation in a new spiral of the arms race. Irrespective of the opposition which the plans of the U.S. leaders encountered, this military bloc is being drawn into U.S. "global" strategy. The United States wants to invest it with the functions of an international policeman and to use it to suppress the national liberation movement and to strengthen the domination of monopolies old and new, and above all U.S. monopolies. Is this not a process of recolonization, concealed by hysteria over "Soviet-Cuban interference in Africa"? The NATO Council session showed that this military bloc is directed against the independence of the African countries, placing this independence under a real threat.

The "African paranoia" shown by the U.S. leaders during the Washington session of the NATO Council is assessed by observers as symptomatic of the general toughening of the Carter administration's policy and of a change in attitude toward the process of seeking agreements with other countries which will lead to real disarmament. This course of the Washington administration, which manifested itself clearly at the NATO session, cannot fail to alarm the world public.

Speaking at a ceremony in Prague, L.I. Brezhnev spoke of political circles "... which are patently seeking to wreck the process of detente--and not only in Europe--and to return if not to the 'cold war' then to a cool war'." The Washington session of the NATO Council has shown what kind of threat to the security of the peoples these circles present with their policy.

The process of detente, however, is the will of millions of people. They want to live in peace and they want clear skies over their heads. For them, saber rattling is the wrong method to use in the practice of international relations.

STOCKWELL, COLEY CONFIRM CIA SECRET WAR IN ANGOLA

LD091457Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Kondrashov article: "In the CIA's Sights"]

[Text] The NATO countries' armed interference in Zaire is an act of collective neo-colonialism under the aegis of the United States. For many years, the U.S. CIA has played a leading role in Washington's African policy.

The appearance of a book in U.S. stores that exposes the CIA's criminal activities in Africa, has had a bombshell effect in the United States, and not only there. The book, "In Search of Enemies," was written with knowledge of the affair. I should think so! Its author is John Stockwell, who worked for the CIA for 12 years and participated directly in its most secret operations.

In his book, Stockwell speaks mainly of the 1975-1976 CIA operation codenamed "Devil." The operation was considered so secret that its inspirers in CIA headquarters in Langley worked in "vaulted," that is, in top security, locations. Stockwell led this operation on-the-spot--in Angola.

In those years, Angola was waging "a second war of independence," repulsing the attacks of the splittist groupings of K. Roberto with his bands from the National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FNLA] in Zaire, and of J. Savimbi, the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], who operated in southern Angola with the support of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. Independent Angola then had to wage a struggle against another no less dangerous enemy--the American CIA. The press at the time quite often slipped in facts attesting to U.S. interference in the affairs of African countries, Angola in particular. However, Washington responded to this with hackneyed denials.

The book by the former head of the "CIA special task force on Angola" has now put many things into place. CIA interference in Angolan affairs was indisputably confirmed yet again.

Stockwell writes that it is precisely the United States which is guilty of escalating military operations in Angola. As far back as 1974 Washington began to channel major monetary resources to Roberto, a person linked with the CIA since 1961. The Western press pointed out that Savimbi has also been connected with CIA for a long time.

According to Stockwell's figures, the CIA spent approximately \$31 million in Angola. The money went primarily on weapons and hiring mercenaries.

It is noteworthy that the weapons deliveries were made with the help of the racist authorities of the Republic of South Africa. "Two South African C-130 aircraft," Stockwell writes, "landed at night at the airport of Kinshasa, capital of Zaire, to meet the C-141 aircraft leased by the CIA and to transfer its weapons cargo--to Silva Porto...." Zairian aircraft were also engaged in transferring American weapons to the splittists' bases.

It is appropriate here to cite the evidence of the South African foreign minister who says that he was personally present at the unloading of arms from American transport aircraft at South African military bases in Angola. These weapons were intended for delivery to the FNLA and UNITA. "We were honestly," (Dzorzhi Sangume), foreign "minister" of UNITA, admitted later, "totally dependent on deliveries of American arms and ammunition. We could not have held out for long without the help of the United States.

Stockwell has exposed the CIA's ties--so carefully concealed by Washington--with the racist Pretoria regime and, in particular, with the Bureau of State Security [BOSS], the South African intelligence service. He writes, for example, that "the BOSS director twice came to Washington, where he had secret meetings with the leaders of the CIA's African section."

The CIA financed the recruiting of "soldiers of fortune" in many countries. Stockwell writes, in particular, about how several dozen Frenchmen were recruited. They carried out "dark operations," as Stockwell writes very significantly, for which they demanded half a million dollars from the CIA. The CIA also allocated \$1.5 million for the recruitment of 300 Portuguese mercenaries, specifying an assembly point in Zaire.

Incidentally, the CIA also had another expense in Angola--for diversionary purposes of an ideological nature. The CIA paid very generously certain specially selected foreign correspondents, who published in African newspapers their articles based on facts fabricated and supplied by U.S. intelligence. These materials invariably laid special emphasis on the allegation that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries interfere in the internal affairs of African countries, "machinate" and so forth. [paragraph continues]

Journalists in the CIA's service in Europe and in other parts of the world hastily seized upon these deliberate lies and disseminated them throughout the world....

Time passed, and the splittist puppet groups suffered a defeat after another. Stockwell relates that it was at precisely that moment that the CIA sent its henchmen Roberto and Savinbi almost \$1.5 million. But these dollars, sent through Kinshasa, did not reach the addressees. The money "settled" in the Zaire capital....

John Stockwell, the book's author, quit the CIA last year. He writes of his disappointment with the CIA, of the constant lies and "steady decline of morals" in this agency, of its dirty methods....

Stockwell's book has been published, and former CIA chief W. Colby has admitted through his teeth that the agency really did wage a secret war in Angola, concealing this from Congress and the U.S. public. Colby has confirmed the facts of the CIA's gross interference in the internal affairs of other African countries as well.

The world knows of the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Congo in the early sixties. The world knows of the U.S. interference in the civil war in Angola and in the events in the Horn of Africa.

Now that the world public has witnessed the most flagrant flouting of the norms of international law the United States and its NATO allies, which organized the armed intervention in Zaire's Shaba Province, Colby's forced admissions acquire especially sinister meaning. There is no doubt that the CIA, which has been trying to many years to keep the African Continent in its sights in the interests of multinational monopolies, also participated in preparing imperialism's latest action in Africa.

BRIEFS

U.S. CHEMICAL EXHIBIT--The U.S. Drew chemical corporation has given a practical exhibition of the use of chemical detergents for cleaning heat exchangers at the mechanical shop of the Nakhodka ship repair plant. It was the first meeting between Soviet specialists and the specialists of this well-known American company. According to Yevgeniy Semenovitch Salnikov, chief of the Thermal Technology Department of the Far East Steamship Company, the seminar held at the plant involved representatives from all shipping lines of the Far East basin except for the Kamchatka Steamship Line and Delryba and ship repair plants. According to the general director of the corporation's Japanese branch (David Pochinero), Drew chemical corporation has contacts with most of the world's major shipping countries. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 27 May 78 OW]

I. ALEKSANDROV IN PRAVDA ON PRC WAR PREPARATIONS

LD130702Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2337 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 13, TASS--Peking's policy is a threat to peace, stresses PRAVDA, the organ of the CPSU Central Committee. An article by I. Aleksandrov published in the paper notes that the Chinese leaders are joining with the forces of imperialism and extreme reaction, which are struggling against the cause of peace and the relaxation of international tension. Peking not only proceeds from the inevitability of a new world war, but is urging it on, stepping up the material preparations for war. "Not concealing its great-power hegemonic designs and unceremoniously laying claim to the territories of several neighboring states, China is rapidly increasing its stockpiles of all types of weapons, including missile-nuclear armaments, and is searching for new types of weapons and military techniques in the West." Not wishing to sign the treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the three media, Peking continues intensive testing in the atmosphere, despite the protests of many countries..

"While arming itself, China comes out for the strengthening of NATO and other imperialist military blocs and for the perpetuation and expansion of U.S. military presence in Europe and Asia. It is striving to torpedo any international actions aimed at checking the arms race." By all available means the Chinese leaders are undermining detente and foretelling its failure.

By aiming attacks against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and trying to discredit them in every way and subvert their unity, the Peking leaders call upon the imperialist circles to harden their policy with relation to the socialist countries and try to wreck the efforts of these countries to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples.

It is precisely China that is calling for the creation of a "united front" with the participation of the imperialist forces and world reaction to fight world socialism and all the forces that stand for international peace and security, for national independence and social progress.

"The foreign policy of Peking seriously destabilizes the international situation," I. Aleksandrov stresses.

Realizing Mao's ideas, the present Chinese leadership is intensifying war preparations. The flywheel of militarism in China is accelerating, notes the paper. Today China has the world's greatest land army. Its spending on defense for a number of years now exceeds 40 per cent of the expenditure part of the state budget and continues to grow. The Chinese war machine is being modernized apace. The tone of political life is set by the military.

In unfolding the arms race, Peking is doing everything it can to prove the "needlessness" and "unfruitfulness" of any steps for disarmament and even the "inevitability" of this race. It doesn't want to assume any obligations which would tie its hands in the militarization of the country. "An ideological porcessing of the population is going on in China in the spirit of preparation for an inevitable war. The militaristic course not only helps the Peking elite to distract the ordinary Chinese from the burdens of life, but to foster a generation that could be used for implementing expansionist plans."

During recent trips to Burma, India, the Philippines, Thailand and other countries, PRAVDA states, high-ranking Maoist emissaries professed "strivings for friendship".

However, Peking's subversive activities against the legitimate governments of these countries has not ceased. China's shadow looms behind the Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict. In a bid to compel Vietnam to follow in the wake of its policy, Peking has launched provocative actions concerning persons of Chinese nationality, mainly members of the bourgeoisie, residing in Vietnam. "Falsely accusing the Vietnamese authorities of 'victimization and persecution' of the Chinese, the Peking leaders have provoked their mass return to China, using this fact for unprecedented pressure on Vietnam to worsen Chinese-Vietnamese relations. It is no secret to anyone that proposing territorial claims against neighboring states is an essential characteristic of China's foreign policy."

From "historical" maps published in China one can see that the sphere of Maoist encroachments includes the Soviet Amur region and littoral area, Sakhalin, part of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, the Mongolian People's Republic, Korea, part of Afghanistan's territory, part of India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, and nearly all the insular territories in the East China and South China seas. In 1974 PRC Armed Forces seized a number of islands in the southern seas, and Peking in fact has pretensions to extend its own jurisdiction over all the waters and islands of the region. In its expansionist actions the Chinese leadership counts mainly on intimidating the neighboring countries and forcing them gradually to submit to its diktat.

As it conducts subversive activities to the west and south from the PRC borders, Peking seeks to utilize ASEAN member countries for anti-Soviet purposes. Suffice it to recall its recent appeal to ASEAN countries to create a "united front" with China on an anti-Soviet, antisocialist basis.

Peking representatives are now roaming Western Europe, particularly NATO countries, seeking real aid in modernizing the Chinese Army. Noting Peking's envious glances at West European military hardware, representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex do not want to miss their opportunity. "Its advocates advise them not to fall behind in supplying arms to China, following in this not only commercial but political ends." Those Quarters in the West which, attracted by the Maoists' anti-Soviet bait, are encouraging Peking's war ambitions, are truly playing with fire, PRAVDA points out. "Among sober-minded politicians of the capitalist countries the understanding is growing that Peking, in aiming at drawing closer to the West, is pursuing its own hegemonistic aims."

Of course, writes PRAVDA, there is a great distance between Peking's desire to "conquer the globe" and its realization. Mankind has buried plans for the establishment of a "new order" in the world, along with its authors. It didn't bury them so that they could rise again and bring people new sufferings.

REASONS GIVEN FOR PRC'S INTERFERENCE IN SRV AFFAIRS

OW120449Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "The Reasons Behind Peking's Interference in SRV Affairs and Its Impact in Southeast Asia"]

[Excerpts] China has recently stepped up its interference in Vietnam's internal affairs. Today we would like to discuss the reasons behind China's interference and its impact on the international situation in Southeast Asia.

In 1965 Mao Tse-tung announced an overall program for China's expansion in Southeast Asia. He asserted: We must take over Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. Southeast Asia is rich in natural resources which would be very helpful to China's future industrial development. Vietnam has thus become the first objective in China's expansionist plan. At that time, Peking attempted by all possible means to undermine Vietnam's ability to safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. During the struggle to resist U.S. aggression, the Chinese authorities once attempted to push the leadership of democratic Vietnam onto the road of adventurism. In addition, China tried to stop the socialist countries from shipping supplies to support the fighting Vietnamese people.

In the early 1970's, China forcibly occupied the Hsisha Islands, which Vietnam also claims. Since the victory over foreign aggression, North and South Vietnam have been reunified and enjoy high prestige the world over. Vietnam has been admitted into the United Nations and has played a constructive role in the political life of Southeast Asia.

Under the influence of Vietnam's good-neighbor policy, a new atmosphere of detente and mutual trust has been created in Southeast Asia that is conducive to the progress of all its peoples and countries.

When Thai Prime Minister Thanin visited China this March and April, the Chinese leaders tried to convince him that Vietnam represents a major threat to Thailand and other ASEAN nations. But among the 9 Southeast Asian countries, Cambodia alone carried out the Chinese leaders' policy of aggression against Vietnam. All Southeast Asian countries, including the ASEAN nations, have repeatedly expressed their determination to develop friendly relations with Vietnam. In this situation Peking has taken the road of direct confrontation with Vietnam. NHAN DAN pointed out in an article: China attempts to create more difficulties for the SRV in order to weaken Vietnam's socialist foundation and undermine Vietnam's international prestige.

Now the Peking authorities are using the so-called victimized Chinese nationals issue--an issue the Peking authorities fabricated--as an excuse to launch their own activities against Vietnam. This has further complicated the international situation in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, Peking's current instigations and its excuses have created tremendous uneasiness among the peoples of Southeast Asia.

The tense state of Sino-Vietnamese relations created by the Peking authorities shows that China has intensified its interference in the internal affairs of all Southeast Asian countries. In other words, the Peking leaders intend to take expansionist measures against the sovereign countries in Southeast Asia. The conflict between China and Vietnam has also caused deep disappointment for those optimists who expected that China's policy toward Southeast Asia would become moderate and more [words indistinct] after China's new leadership came to power. The conflict also shows that the Chinese leadership's new policy on Overseas Chinese affairs is worthless. Peking, as usual, is still trying to use the Overseas Chinese as a tool to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries without considering the interests of the Overseas Chinese themselves. In short, China's policy of aggression against Vietnam proves that Peking is very actively performing its imperialist duty as an international guardian in Asia.

PEKING'S TIES WITH IMPERIALIST OMAN NOTED

LD122020Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Whom Does Peking Choose as an Ally?"]

[Text] It has been announced recently in Peking that diplomatic relations have been established between the PRC and the Sultanate of Oman. In this respect, the Omani foreign minister is expected to visit Peking in the near future. The news surprised many, as the super-revolutionary propaganda machine of Peking still claims that China supports the Arabs in their anti-imperialist struggle. The truth of the matter is that the regime of the sultan of Oman has now become known for its close relations with imperialism, and that it represents one of the major bases of the United States. This is shown by the fact that Oman has put the island of Al-Masirah at the disposal of the United States. It has now become a U.S. military base. The Arab press stresses that Oman has pledged, like Saudi Arabia, to play the role of an agent of imperialist circles which are trying to set up a separate military-political bloc in this region to defend the interests of the American oil monopolies and to suppress the progressive national liberation movement.

We can see that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and Oman exposes the emptiness of the noisy slogans of Peking and its treason to the national liberation movement in the Arab east. In fact, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Oman can be regarded only as a direct encouragement and overt support for the pro-imperialist line of the sultanate.

It is no coincidence that the agreement to establish diplomatic relations with Oman was concluded at a time when Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser to the U.S. President for national security affairs, with whom China found common interests, was visiting Peking.

The Iranian paper Teheran JOURNAL stressed that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and Oman represents the change now occurring in the region. This change comes down to the fact that China and the United States are now united in confronting the progressive movements in the Arab east. It has on the other hand now become clear that Peking is pursuing a line of rapprochement with imperialism and pro-imperialist regimes. This is indicated by Peking leaders' openly siding with the policies of surrender and divisionism of President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt.

It is natural that progressive Arab papers should firmly rebuke Peking's acts, exposing and denouncing its Middle East policies. The magazine SAWT FALASTIN, published in Syria recently emphasized that the present Chinese political line in the Middle East was most certainly designed to undermine inter-Arab unity, to divide Arab progressive national liberation forces, and to liquidate them. The magazine also stressed that leaders of Peking are now heading toward direct collusion with the forces hostile to the anti-imperialist national liberation movement in the Arab world.

UKRAINE'S SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES BRATISLAVA DELEGATION

AU130923Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, yesterday received a delegation of the Bratislava City CPSL Committee now in Kiev on the occasion of Bratislava days. The delegation is headed by Slapka, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and Bratislava City CPSL Committee first secretary.

In a conversation it was noted with great satisfaction that the recent visit to the CSSR by the USSR party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, the talks conducted by the Soviet delegation with Czechoslovak party and state leaders headed by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and the joint statement adopted as a result of the talks, raised the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, between the USSR and the CSSR, the Soviet and the Czechoslovak peoples, to a new level and made an important contribution to further strengthening the international positions of socialism and the cause of peace.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy familiarized the delegation members with the economic, social and cultural development of the Ukrainian SSR, with the work performed by the republic's party organizations to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, spoke about the Ukraine's role in Soviet-Czechoslovak economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation, and noted the great role of friendly relations between Soviet and Czechoslovak oblasts, cities and labor collectives in deepening this cooperation, including the role of contacts maintained by Ukrainian and Slovak public organizations and labor collectives.

Comrade Slapka reported on the work by Bratislava party organizations to implement the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions. The Czechoslovak comrades expressed their deep satisfaction with friendly relations established between Bratislava and Kiev and expressed thanks for the hospitable reception given to the representatives of the Bratislava public in the Soviet Ukraine's capital.

Participating in the conversation were Sokolov and Titarenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo members and secretaries; Botvin, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary; Malanchuk and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate members and secretaries; Merkulov, chief of a Ukrainian CP Central Committee department; and Mohelsky, CSSR consul general in Kiev.

The conversation was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

ZDOROV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS GDR, TALKS WITH MITTAG

LD091119Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by P.A. Zdorov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section, was in the GDR 29 May through 5 June, where it familiarized itself with the experience of the SED's work in the sphere of party leadership of the development of machine tool building and heavy machine building in the GDR.

The delegation was received by G. Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

NATO BOSSES' UN WORDS, WASHINGTON DEEDS CONTRADICTORY

LD121451Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Challenge to Reason"]

[Text] An action has taken place which is striking in terms of its obvious disregard for the aspirations of all sober-minded people: at the very same time as the search is on for paths toward disarmament at the UN General Assembly special session in New York, not far away, in Washington, the heads of the member states of the NATO military bloc have met and, hiding behind closed doors, adopted a long-term program to step up the arms race--a program designed, as the Western press writes, for the period up to 1993!

Is it possible to imagine a more monstrous challenge to human reason?

A Further 80 Billion

People in the capitals of NATO states do not hide the fact that the "long-term program" adopted in Washington, implementation of which, according to a report in the New York TIMES, will cost "an additional (!) \$80 billion for approximately 100 new programs" of armament in the next 10 years alone, has been dictated to them by the U.S. President, who would not even hear of any objections.

This result of the NATO Council session thus confirms that the aggressive policy of Carter and Brzezinski has prevailed in Washington. This policy runs counter to the policy of easing international tension and of peaceful cooperation among states, which has been approved by the peoples and toward which many governments, including two U.S. presidents, have made their contribution since the beginning of the seventies.

Oh, but of course, those who have imposed the new long-term arms race program on the members of the North Atlantic bloc realized that this venture would provoke a storm of indignation throughout the world. This is precisely why on the eve of the NATO Council session and during the session slanderous propaganda against the USSR and the other socialist countries rose to a paroxysm in the United States and certain other countries.

As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote in its 1 June editorial, expressively entitled "Back to the Cold War," "peals of thunder" have issued from the White House, and "the President's assistant for national security affairs (Z. Brzezinski) along with the Chinese" has spoken of Moscow "in terms reminiscent of the cold war period."

Now that the new "long-term program" of arms designed for two to three 5-year periods has been adopted by the NATO members, albeit with great creaking, these "peals of thunder" have somewhat died down, and calming phrases are even coming from Washington. On 2 June, for example, White House spokesman J. Powell, as though forgetting what was said about an imaginary "Soviet threat" during the NATO Council session, said without batting an eyelid: "I do not think we have ever spoken of the Soviet Union's plans to prepare an attack on the West." Words remain words, but the conveyer belts on which the tools of death are manufactured continue to accelerate their pace, and no one must forget this.

As the Western press reports, the new NATO "long-term program" of arms includes, for example, the "joint production" of 15 new types of missiles for ground and naval forces, "new emphasis" on strengthening means of "electronic warfare," the adoption of new types of aircraft, the creation of the insanely expensive airborne warning and control system [AWACS], which the United States' allies have long refused to have anything to do with, the improvement of the M-60 tank and the creation of the new M-1 tank armed with a 120-mm gun, and so forth.

In addition a further increase is planned in the strength of the U.S. Armed Forces in central Europe. And this at a time when the participants in the NATO Council session in Washington have hypocritically recorded in their final communique that they confirmed their "determination" to bring the talks in Vienna on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe "to a successful conclusion"!

Verbal Camouflage

And now, about that communique. Its endless, insipid text contains a great many good wishes and reassuring formulas on the advantages of detente, on "humane and effective means of organizing society which promote the resolution of the problems of the modern world," on "determination to achieve to the greatest possible extent constructive and positive relations with the Soviet Union and other East European countries" and so on and so forth. All this is verbal camouflage. And tucked away only at the very end of the document are items 22-26, which deal with a sharp increase in military budgets and an unprecedented intensification of the arms race.

Speeches by certain participants in the NATO Council session in Washington that have found their way into the press indicate that they are gnawed by anxiety. Even British Prime Minister J. Callaghan, after repeating, at the beginning of his speech, the wornout theses of American propaganda on the imaginary Soviet threat, then said that he "would be happy" if it proved possible to end the increase in military expenditure. And further, noting that the West "has not managed to achieve economic renewal since 1973," he said warningly:

"If we are unable to adopt measures to promote economic growth, restrain the extravagant waste of energy resources, strengthen currency stability, preserve the open trade system and achieve a more favorable correlation of forces between the developed and developing countries, if we are unable to achieve all this, we will not insure true security...."

What is true, is true. But how to "achieve all this," if Britain has already taken on a commitment to "increase its defense expenditure by 3 percent in real terms in 1979-1980 and 1980-1981?"

The Canadian press, summing up the NATO Council session, writes with approval that Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau refused to express solidarity with the hysterical campaign on the imaginary "Soviet threat" and said that "NATO countries must give more attention than President Carter is doing to efforts in the sphere of disarmament." "I am not in agreement with Carter's approach," Trudeau stated.

The West German journal DER SPIEGEL stated that the FRG Government considers the extra DM7 billion which will have to be spent to fulfill the "Carter arms program" to be "too large a sum"--since the government "still does not know how to pay, by the end of 1980, for new weapons already ordered for the Bundeswehr at a total cost of DM40 billion."

Turkish Prime Minister P. Ecevit said: "We have not managed to find the correct approach to relations with countries that are not members of our alliance," and he complained about the "inadequate quest for agreement with the rest of mankind." And he said that "this inadequacy can be overcome or compensated by broader efforts in the interests of mutual understanding, not by attempts to impose our values or system on others." In an interview for the New York TIMES Ecevit plainly stated that he "saw no threat to his country from the Soviet Union."

Doubts and reservations about the course imposed by the United States on its allies have also been expressed by the leaders of Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands, the New York TIMES wrote 1 June.

The Peoples Will Have Their Say!

"Cracks are starting to appear in this 30-year old alliance," AP anxiously reported 29 May, noting that the United States had failed to get the NATO Council to adopt a bellicose declaration which was circulated before this "summit meeting"--it was annulled and the council confined itself to the adoption of the above-mentioned communique.

This is probably the case. However, we must not forget the main thing: Contrary to reason the NATO Council, under strong pressure from Carter, adopted and is beginning to implement a long-term arms program, running through 1993. And now the whole world can see and compare the two positions adopted by the opposing social systems:

--At the UN General Assembly special session the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are waging a struggle for a reduction in armaments and for disarmament. There is no type of arms that the USSR would not be prepared to limit and even ban altogether on a mutual basis, on agreement with other states;

--The United States and its allies, by rejecting the Soviet proposals or delaying their discussion for years and decades, is continuing and intensifying the arms race.

"The NATO Council session has now assembled in Washington at summit level," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Prague Castle 31 May. "Some of its participants, either on the way to the NATO conference or on the way home from it, are dropping in at New York, at the UN special session, and are saying beautiful words about disarmament. But at the NATO Council session, without pausing for breath, so to speak, they are discussing plans for new war preparations, stretching many years into the future. At what point, one wonders, do the Western powers start acting and stop talking?"

There is no doubt that the peoples will respond to NATO's "long-term program" of armaments by instigating a further determined intensification of the struggle against the arms race and for the strengthening of international security. The 600 million signatures peace-loving mankind has placed at the foot of the new Stockholm appeal for an end to the arms race are a guarantee of this.

The time is now approaching for more vigorous actions by the multimillion-strong masses of peace-loving peoples in the struggle for disarmament, against NATO's dangerous plans!

WESTERN, CHINESE MILITARY TALKS ENDANGER CAUSE OF PEACE

LD122147Y Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

Secret talks between one more Chinese military delegation and high-placed French military leaders are now under way in Paris. As noted by commentators, the new visit bears witness to the "growing interest of Chinese leaders in purchases of Western armaments."

This is not the first time that negotiations on French military deliveries to China are being held. The visit to Paris of the Chinese delegation led by Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, was followed up by negotiations on the sale to the Maoist authorities of military transport planes, helicopters, Milan and Hot anti-tank missiles, navigational equipment. An agreement is in the making on deliveries to the Chinese Army of cross-country trucks produced by Berliet firm. And now we learn about a new trip from Peking...

In recent weeks military delegations from Peking have visited not only France, but also Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, FRG and Denmark. Similar trips are being organized to Italy and Sweden. And they all pursue the same purpose--to purchase as much armaments, military supplies and strategic goods as possible. According to the Western press the Chinese are already now prepared to conclude deals amounting to about 2,000 million dollars. As reported by the West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE the Maoists are so eager to purchase arms that they are ready to assume the heavy burden of Western credits granted for periods of up to twelve years.

Pentagon is following in the wake of the West-European NATO powers, already delivering arms to China. As it is seen from the available reports, the White House administration, pressured as it is by the military-industrial monopolies, is reconsidering the question of exporting to China technology, which, according to the New York TIMES, might be used for military purposes.

Referring to official sources in Washington, the newspaper points out that the United States has "without much ado" agreed to the Chinese requests to deliver to Peking infra-red rays aerial observation instruments, which the United States does not intend to sell to the countries of the socialist community "because they might be put to military uses". The White House is apparently not troubled by the fact that China might use these instruments for combat purposes.

Peking declares over and over again that war is inevitable, you see, is actively preparing for military operations with the use of conventional and nuclear weapons, lays unconcealed territorial claims not only to the Soviet Union, but practically to all its other neighbours, too. The Western capitals cannot be uninformed about this. However, military cooperation with China is being increased at an ever increasing pace.

The logical question may be put to the NATO circles, which are blinded by anti-Sovietism, and which are already arming or are about to start arming Peking. Are not the adventuristic, expansionist designs of the Maoists vis-a-vis many countries a sufficiently eloquent proof of the fact that the Western weapons might be turned by China in any direction?

Encouragement of the militarist designs of Peking by definite Western circles, which are concluding ever new armaments deals with China, transcends the limits of ordinary commercial-economic relations among states. This is a line fraught with a serious danger to the cause of peace.

PRAVDA REPORTS 8 JUN ACTIVITIES OF SWEDISH VISITORS

LD130855Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--On 8 June King Carl XVI Gustaf attended the opening of the "Swedish Silver" exhibition in the A. V. Shchusev Scientific Research Museum of Architecture. The exhibition, organized jointly with the Swedish National Museum, presents ancient silver and articles of the decorative and applied art of that country.

The high-ranking guest visited the USSR Academy of Sciences' Presidium, where he was greeted by A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The Swedish king and the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences spoke at the opening of a Soviet-Swedish symposium on physicochemical biology.

During a talk at the Olympiad-80 Organizing Committee, its chairman, I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, told the high-ranking guest about the preparations for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR were presented to King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Sylvia.

In the evening the high-ranking Swedish guests attended the USSR Bolshoy Theater for a performance of A. Serkebayev's ballet "Aksak Kulan" in a production by the Kazakhstan Abay Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet.

With the king and queen of Sweden in the central box, which was decorated with the state flags of Sweden and the Soviet Union, were V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and other officials.

Before the performance the state anthems of Sweden and the Soviet Union were played.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD121425Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A meeting took place today between Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Finnish Foreign Minister Vayrynen, who has arrived in our country for the sessions of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation.

Today Comrade Patolichev also had a talk with a representative of the Finnish section of the commission Dr Karjalainen. They discussed the development of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic relations.

TASS REPORTS ON FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' CONGRESS

LD111736Y Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, June 11, TASS--The Social-Democratic Party of Finland today ended its 31st congress in the Finnish town of Espo, attended by more than 360 delegates and numerous guests. The congress discussed reports on the activities of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland and its parliamentary group, adopted the programme "course of social-democracy", that has been broadly discussed by party organizations. Congress delegates approved the party's foreign-policy document and adopted a resolution on internal political questions. They examined and endorsed proposals by the congress commissions on domestic activities and elected the party's leading bodies. Kalevi Sorsa was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland.

U.S.-SAUDI LINK SHOWS IMPERIALISM, REACTION HAVE SAME GOALS

LD101914Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1256 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, 10 June--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Surikov reports: The rate of growth in the military potential of Saudi Arabia is increasing from year to year. In the current fiscal year more than one-third of all spending in the state budget has been assigned to military requirements. Extensive military construction is underway in the kingdom: Naval bases are being built on the shores of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf as well as an air force base very near the border with Jordan and many other military projects. An entire town, in which military enterprises will be exclusively concentrated, is being built near Riyadh. This \$10 billion "supercomplex" will supply the Saudi Army with air-to-air and surface-to-air missiles, radar and other electronic equipment.

The United States is a most active participant in the Saudi military boom. By helping in the growth of Saudi Arabia's military might, the USA can be sure that its reactionary, autocratic regime will always and unhesitatingly act as the protector of imperialist interests at the right moment. It is enough to recall that last year alone Saudi Arabia provided Sultan Qabus of Oman with military aid worth \$250 million for the struggle against the patriots of Dhofar, financed the punitive operation by Moroccan troops in Zaire's Shaba Province and supported Somalia's aggression against progressive Ethiopia. Therefore it is not surprising that the torrent of arms from across the ocean to the desert kingdom is not only not drying up but is constantly increasing.

The United States now accounts for 90 percent of Saudi Arabia's arms requirement. There are 10,000 U.S. military specialists in the country. It is considered in Riyadh that this "indirect" military presence could easily be transformed into direct U.S. military intervention in case any "conflict" situations were to arise. The special relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States is undeniable proof that imperialism and reaction are pursuing exactly the same aims in the Middle East.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES, END OF FOREIGN PRESENCE IN OMAN SOUGHT

LD121054Y Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Aden, June 12, TASS--Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman is fully determined to struggle to the end for the revolutionary changes in Oman, says a statement of the Central Executive Committee of the front in connection with the celebration of the 13th anniversary of the Oman revolution. The statement resolutely condemns the intrigues of imperialism and reaction in the Arabian Peninsula and highly praises the principled and consistent stand of the Democratic Yemen that fully solidarises with the demand of the people of Oman that foreign domination be liquidated and freedom and democracy be established in the country.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Front, spoke at a meeting here.

He said that the people of the Democratic Yemen resolutely and consistently support the struggle of the Oman patriots, headed by the Popular Front or the Liberation of Oman, against the venal regime of the Sultan Qabus. The prime minister resolutely declared for the liquidation of all foreign presence in the land of Oman, pointing out that it posed a threat not only to the people of Oman, but to the Democratic Yemen and all countries in the area as well.

AL-QADHDHAFI, 'ARAFAT CONDEMN IMPERIALISM, ZIONISM

LD121102Y Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 12, TASS--General Secretary of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi resolutely condemned the anti-Arab capitulatory course of the Egyptian leadership which seeks to conclude a separate peace with Israel at the expense of vital interests of the Palestinian Arab people and of the progressive countries of the Middle East. Speaking in the Libyan capital at a mass meeting of the working people on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of dismantling of U.S. military bases in Libya, he urged all progressive forces in the Middle East to rally their ranks to rebuff effectively the plot of imperialism and Zionism, came out for complete liberation of all Israeli occupied Arab lands and for the granting to the Palestinians of the right to form an independent state. Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi pointed to close connection between the actions of imperialist powers, above all the United States, and local reaction in the Arab East and in the African Continent.

The Palestinian resistance movement, the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and the entire Arab progressive national liberation movement are not going to yield to crude pressure of the United States, are not going to tolerate silently Israel's provocations, Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, now on a visit here, said at the meeting, he stressed that the latest events in Lebanon showed unity of the Palestinian resistance movement, of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and all progressive forces in the Middle East, that gave jointly a resolute rebuff to the Israeli aggressor which is backed by imperialist powers led by the United States. Further consolidation of the ranks of the Arab national liberation movement, said the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, is an earnest of the victory of the progressive forces of the Middle East in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Yasir 'Arafat resolutely condemned the anti-Arab capitulatory course of the present Egyptian leadership which linked itself by criminal bonds with sworn enemies of Arabs--the United States, other imperialist powers and Arab reactionary regimes.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER IN ALGIERS, MEETS BOUMEDIENE

LD121406Y Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, June 12, TASS--Imperialist interference in Africa and the situation in the Arab region will be in the spotlight of attention of the Algerian-South Yemeni talks. This was said by Muhammad Salih Muti' [Yafa'i], the foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who arrived on an official visit here.

The minister was received by President of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Houari Boumediene.

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SOVIET-SUDAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY RENEWS ITS WORK

LD130716Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A session of the Sudan-Soviet Friendship Society has been held in Khartoum. Addressing it, Mahdi Mustafa al-Hadi, member of the national Committee for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace, expressed satisfaction at the fact that the society had renewed its work. He declared that Sudan wants good relations with all peoples, including the Soviet people.

SOVIETS, KUWAITIS DISCUSS INDIAN OCEAN MILITARY ACTIVITY

LD130929Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 8 June TASS--Soviet-Kuwaiti consultations were held here today on several questions of the ending of the arms race and of disarmament, in particular the question of limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean.

L.I. Mendelevich, ambassador for special assignments, took part in the consultations on the Soviet side, and Deputy Foreign Minister Paysal Salih al-Mutawwa' took part on the Kuwaiti side.

JORDANIAN STUDENTS REPORTEDLY IMPRISONED, TORTURED IN EGYPT

LD121158Y Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Amman, June 12, TASS--The Egyptian authorities have made arrests among Jordanian students studying in Egypt. Some of them were arrested while taking their final exams and taken to Cairo's Al-Kalaa prison, the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y reports.

Jordanian students who have returned home say that the arrested students are being subjected to torture.

PLO MAGAZINE ON SOCIALIST SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

LD092340Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In an article in the magazine FALISTIN ATH-THAWRAH, organ of the PLO, it is stated that the Palestine resistance movement, being an indivisible part of the world national liberation movement, struggles against imperialism and reactionaries side by side with the forces of progress and freedom, above all with the Soviet Union and the rest of the countries of the socialist community. The magazine added that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are providing invaluable support for the Arab people of Palestine in their just struggle for their legitimate rights. The strategic and principled [word indistinct] with the socialist states has today become a fundamental source of our strength and a guarantee for the triumph of the Palestine resistance.

U.S. ROLE IN 'SECOND PHASE' OF ZAIRE INTERVENTION VIEWED

LD121211Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch under general heading: "Zaire: Intervention Expanding"]

[Text] Paris, 7 June--"The Americans came direct from Rabat. Their military transport aircraft carried Moroccans flying in to take over from the French paratroopers"--with these words the LE FIGARO correspondent in Lubumbashi, the main city of Shaba Province, describes the start of the second phase of imperialist intervention in Zaire, in which the U.S. Army is taking a direct part.

It is reported that, in addition to pilots, mechanics, and other U.S. Air Force specialists, 325 soldiers and officers of the U.S. ground forces have been sent to Africa. In addition to Zaire, according to press reports here, they will be stationed in Corsica, Morocco and the capitals of Senegal and Gabon--Dakar and Libreville--where big French garrisons are permanently stationed.

The implementation of the second phase and its true aims are shrouded in secrecy. European journalists, French television has reported, have been asked to leave Shaba immediately. One of the main aims of their dispatch is to conceal the true composition of the "intervention forces" which are now being formed in Zaire. It is known, however, that Moroccan shock units, which are possibly to be joined by reinforcements from Senegal and Gabon, will be backed up by support from the U.S. and French air forces. Military operations in Shaba continue to be coordinated by Colonel Gras, French military attache in Kinshasa.

The development and buildup of the NATO countries' intervention in Africa have clearly shown the falsity and hypocrisy of discourses on the "humane action to save Europeans." In fact, L'HUMANITE stresses, it is a case of a cold-blooded, preplanned neocolonialist action whose aim is to preserve the rule of the international monopolies in Africa.

REPORT ON TESTING OF CRUISE MISSILE IN ZAIRE CITED

LD121349Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Article by M. Podklyuchnikov: "Orbital Transport und Raketen AG's Missile Firing Range"]

[Excerpts] The firing of the NATO interventionists in the Zaire Province of Shaba mingles with the roar of rocket engines at the firing range of the West German firm Orbital Transport und Raketen AG (Otrag), which is situated in that locality. The official calendar of launches is interesting: The first was reported on 17 May last year, when the popular disturbances began; the second was reported on 20 May this year, when the interventionists from NATO countries were drowning the latest uprising in blood. The third launch took place the other day.

Otrag Director General Luetz Kaiser maintains that the firm is pursuing purely commercial ends: to launch satellites--communications and meteorological satellites--using a "cheap" rocket ordered by developing countries. The facts indicate, however, that the firm's official aims are merely a smokescreen for something entirely different. At the international air show at Le Bourget near Paris the Bonn representatives once exhibited an enlarged photograph of a cruise missile in flight. Specialists concluded that it was flying over terrain in Africa.

Apparently, according to the American magazine PENTHOUSE, with the knowledge and consent of the United States the FRG "is secretly testing the cruise missile, potentially the most lethal form of nuclear-age weapon, and an intermediate range missile on a vast firing range in eastern Zaire--in the very heart of Africa." The United States has provided all the requisite technology for this.

Who is behind the "private" firm of Otrag? Materials published in the world press clearly point to the FRG military-industrial complex. The authors of the materials report that it has close links with the American CIA.

The creation and activity of the neocolonial "Luetz Kaiser empire" are causing justified concern in African countries. Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge said: "This firm is posing a threat to our state." N. Mbumba, leader of the Front for the National Liberation of Congo, described Otrag as "a serious and constant threat to all southern Africa."

PROGRESSIVE AFRICAN PRESS CONDEMNS IMPERIALIST INTERFERENCES

LD091816Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The progressive African press condemns blatant interference of the imperialist powers in the internal affairs of the African countries, and in particular of Zaire. For instance, the Algerian EL MOUDJAHID underlines: The developments in Zaire vividly show that imperialism prepares a new conspiracy against Africa with the purpose of establishing on the continent of its political and military dictate. [sentence as heard] With the same purpose in view, imperialism, headed by the United States of America, wages a clandestine war against the progressive forces in Africa, widely resorting to the methods of terrorism, conspiracies and political assassinations. The main role in this dirty affair is played by the United States Central Intelligence Agency, the Pentagon's secret services and other establishments. Made public were reports on the direct responsibility of Washington for the assassination of a prominent Congolese political and state functionary, Patrice Lumumba, for the creation of FNLA and UNITA puppet groups which unleashed bloodshed war against the lawful Government of Angola. It is also known that the United States secret services, with the blessing of the White House, inspired in a number of African countries' coups, having put in power their henchmen.

A vivid illustration of the continuous interferences of the United States of America and other Western powers in the affairs of independent Africa became a book of the former leader of a special group of the Central Intelligence Agency in Angola, John Stockwell, "In Search of an Enemy," published by Norton and Company. He writes, for instance: In 1976, the leader of American diplomacy, Henry Kissinger, carried out shuttle visits to Africa, depicting himself and his country as a friend of all African peoples. And under the accompaniment of these and like speeches President Ford has allocated more than \$30 million for clandestine assistance to two puppet groups in Angola, headed by the traitors of the Angolan people Holden Roberto and Jonas Savimbi. It will be interesting to emphasize that the Central Intelligence Agency launched secret operations in Angola at a time when illegal activities of this establishment and assassinations of foreign leaders organized by it in an atmosphere of unseen sensation were investigated by the United States Congress. These operations were carried out not only without the knowledge of the Congress but also without the knowledge of the Committee of the 40, the government body at the summit level which sanctions all intelligence actions overseas.

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By the way, the base for operations of the Central Intelligence Agency in Angola served the southern areas of Zaire. The operations were carried out in close contact with the intelligence and the army of the racist South African regime. The present administration of President Carter wholeheartedly and fully adheres to this clandestine war, having supplemented it by a noisy campaign on the interference of other states into African affairs. Subversive activities against the government headed by Agostinho Neto are continuing. The supplies of weapons to UNITA groups have renewed. At present, Mozambique and Libya, Guinea and Benin, Congo and Ethiopia, and all countries of the socialist orientation became objects of close attention of the CIA agents in Africa. Secret services of the United States of America and other NATO powers are trying to introduce their agents into the liberation organizations of Namibia and Zimbabwe. However, if heads of the governments and states of Sudan, Somalia, Chad, Zaire and the South African Republic think that due to their close relations with the West they are deprived of such so-called attention then they are deeply mistaken. It has been established recently that tapping devices of the United States Central Intelligence Agency were established in the residence of such loyal henchmen of American imperialism as the puppet president of South Korea, Pak Chong-hui. And if monopolies in the Pentagon want it, the imperialist clandestine services will do away with their African friends as they, for instance, recently liquidated in Namibia Chieftain Clemens Kapuuo.

'FRONTLINE' STATES BACKED NAMIBIA'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

LD121150Y Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 12, TASS--A two-day meeting of leaders of the "frontline states" and national liberation movements of southern Africa that was held in the Angolan capital was devoted to questions of widening the struggle of peoples of southern Africa against the racist colonialist regimes, for freedom and genuine independence.

The participants in the meeting adopted a joint statement which paid particular attention to the situation in Namibia, which is being illegally occupied by the South African racists. Under the guidance of SWAPO and with intensive international support, the Namibian people have scored remarkable victories, the statement says. The leaders of "frontline states" confirmed that they will continue stepping up moral, political, diplomatic and material support for the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom waged under the guidance of its vanguard, SWAPO.

The statement resolutely rejects the illegal attempts of the South African racists to violate territorial integrity of that country and to annex the Walvis Bay port. This port is an inalienable part of Namibia's territory. The participants in the meeting urged the international community and, above all, the United Nations Security Council, to confirm without delay the principle of Namibia's territorial integrity, to come out against annexation of this port by the South African racists. Any attempt of the Republic of South Africa to use the Walvis Bay port against Namibia's independence must be assessed a threat to peace and universal security, the statement says.

The participants in the meeting demanded that the use by the South African racist regime of military bases in the north of Namibia for staging armed provocations and aggressions against the Namibian people and neighbouring sovereign African countries be immediately ended.

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KAUNDA SAYS INDEPENDENT AFRICA EXPERIENCING CRISIS

LD130728Y Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, June 12, TASS--Independent Africa is experiencing the most serious crisis which directly imperils peace and security in the whole world, said President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. An explosive situation has developed in the Republic of South Africa. The Shaba Province, located in Zaire, neighbouring on Zambia, has become a new dangerous seat. In the occupied Namibia, leaders of Pretoria, in word agreeing to negotiations, continue in deed implanting the puppet regime. If the negotiations are a failure through the guilt of the Republic of South Africa, we shall support the [word indistinct] struggle of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) till the ultimate victory. If Zambia becomes a victim to an aggression backed by the Republic of South Africa, then as a sovereign state it reserves the right to approach any friendly country for assistance, the president said.

ANGOLAN ARMY POLITICAL DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD090841Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the Angolan People's Liberation Armed Forces headed by Alberto Correia Neto was in the Soviet Union 23 May through 4 June.

The members of the delegation visited one of the formations of the North Caucasus Military District and a military school, familiarized themselves with the work experience of the party political apparatus, party and Komsomol organizations and cultural and educational establishments and had friendly meetings with Soviet soldiers, sergeants and officers.

The guests from Angola viewed monuments of the Soviet people's revolutionary and combat glory in Moscow, Volgograd, Novorossiysk and Rostov-na-Donu and visited an industrial enterprise and a rice-growing sovkhoz.

The delegation had talks in the directorates of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on questions of the organization of party political work in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Angolan political workers were received by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation left for home 4 June.

ANGOLA PASSES LAW ON CRIMES AGAINST STATE SECURITY

LD110158Y Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 10, TASS--A law on crimes against state security adopted by the Revolution Council of the People's Republic of Angola was published here today. Under this law, such crimes as treason, espionage, encroachments on sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, crossing over to the side of the enemy, war propaganda and malicious dissemination of rumours denigrating the Angolan state, as well as counter-revolutionary actions and sabotage are punished with imprisonment for a term of from two to eight years, and in particularly dangerous cases entail the death penalty--execution by shooting.

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INTERVIEW WITH AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI CITED

LD111914Y Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 11 TASS--The April Revolution was carried out in accordance with the will of the Afghan people, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Progressive, patriotically-minded officers and soldiers--members of the party, and other sons of the Afghan people, were in its vanguard, noted the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, in an interview given to a correspondent of the Iraqi News Agency. From the very first days of the revolution the People's Democratic Party created a new state--the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In the field of foreign policy, Taraki went on, our country came out, in accordance with the programme of the new government, for developing friendship and cooperation with all countries.

As to our domestic policy, Nur Mohammad Taraki explained, it is directed first of all at raising the living standards of the popular masses, of all the working people of Afghanistan. Programme statements by the new government contain also an appeal to unity of action by all the national-democratic forces in the country for defending the gains of the revolution.

AFGHAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MAKES POLICY STATEMENT

LD122024Y Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 12, TASS--Hafizollah Amin, deputy premier and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who took part in the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament, has given an interview to the BAKHTAR New Service.

He noted that the heads and members of the delegations of friendly countries assessed the April Revolution in Afghanistan as an important success of the peoples of the developing nations in the struggle against reaction, despotism, henchmen of imperialism.

Touching on the plans of the Afghani Government, H. Amin pointed out that important economic projects had been drawn up, that it is planned to carry out a land reform, to develop the peasants' cooperative movement in conformity with the resolution of the revolutionary council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The purpose of these transformations is to create a prospering society, free of exploitation of man by man. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, enjoying full support of the Afghani people, intends to carry out consistently the adopted decisions. Any possible provocations of the reactionary elements will be resolutely rebuffed, he stressed.

~~Touching on foreign-policy problems, H. Amin highly assessed the Soviet-Afghan relations.~~ Friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, he said, is based on cooperation with no political strings attached. It has become a model of relations among states with different socio-economic systems. He pointed also to the traditional ties between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and India, to the desire of Afghanistan to develop relations with other states.

The purpose of the April Revolution, H. Amin said in conclusion, was to liquidate the exploiting classes and to transfer the power to the working people. --

It was a revolution in the scientific and social sense of the word, and not a coup d'etat, as the propaganda apparatus of the circles, linked with imperialism, endeavors to assert. The April Revolution was carried out without any outside aid. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is **striving** to cooperate with everybody and sincerely accepts any assistance which is not conditioned politically, both in the field of economy and in other spheres.

PRAVDA REPORTS PLANNED AGRARIAN REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD070910Y Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7 TASS--The revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is paying much attention to the carrying out of an agrarian reform in the country, writes PRAVDA Kabul correspondent Vladilen Baykov.

The correspondent points out that 40,000 landlords of Afghanistan hold 73 percent of the arable land, while 1,500,000 peasant farms have only small land plots or no land at all. The landlords do not manage the land, but grant it on lease for brief periods of times, taking as payment up to half of the harvest.

The feudal relations is a hindrance to further development of the agriculture, to the progress of the whole country. The landlords are not interested to invest capital with a view to improve the farming, for the purchase of fertilizers. Perfection of the irrigation systems, and share holders and lease-holders, who hardly make both ends meet, cannot afford such expenses. Land therefore grows barren, and production falls from year to year. Afghanistan cannot feed itself, and is compelled to buy in the foreign market wheat and other products.

The so-called preparatory stage of the agrarian reform is now under way. The PRAVDA correspondent has been told by Minister of Agriculture Saleh Hakim [name as received] Ziray. Activists of the People's Democratic Party, which led the revolutionary coup d'etat in April and which too, up the leadership in the country, are sent to the countryside. Village committees are being created locally. It is necessary to conduct political education and organize peasantry to prevent them from being passive observers of the transformations carried out by the party and the government, and to see to it that they should actively join in.

A number of measures are now being elaborated with a view to alleviate the plight of the peasantry. Cooperation, joint tilling of land will be broadly developed. Landless peasants, share-holders, farm labourers, poor nomads are to be drawn primarily into state agricultural cooperatives to be formed on irrigated lands. The problem of water for irrigation of fields will be resolved in the interests of the poor strata of the population.

INDONESIAN MINISTER ON OVERSEAS CHINESE PROBLEM

LD130726Y Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, June 12, TASS--Explaining in the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission the stand of his government on the question of normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia M. Kusumaatmadja said that Indonesia maintained contacts with China, but believed that the time to unfreeze the diplomatic relations and to restore direct commercial relations with China had still not arrived.

According to the minister, this is prevented by factors of a political, economic and social character. Special place among them belongs to the problem of the legal status of the local Chinese, many of whom are citizens of the People's Republic of China. This question, the minister stressed, has become even more topical lately, due to the aggravation of the relations between China and Vietnam over the Chinese, residing in Vietnam.

The Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA wrote the other day that the Chinese expansion causes grave concern of many governments. Pointing to the unceasing influx of Chinese immigrants into South-east Asia, who are often smuggled in with special missions, the newspaper notes that "the words of the Peking leaders often contradict their deeds, in particular when it comes to relations with the Asian states". According to the newspaper, there are at least 21 million Chinese residing in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand and the Philippines, including 3.5 million in Indonesia. "It is perfectly natural," the newspaper concludes "that not all of them are Peking agents, but it is an open secret that the People's Republic of China is exerting maximum efforts to turn them into a fifth column in our countries".

U.S. SEEKING TO INCREASE ANZUS' MILITARY MIGHT

LD081406Y Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

["Shrouded in Secrecy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, June 8, TASS--A session of the council of the military ANZUS bloc, attended by high-ranking representatives of the United States, Australia and New Zealand, is being held here in top secrecy.

It was convened immediately after the session of the NATO Council here, which adopted a long-term programme for increasing the military might of the bloc, the press reports. Commentators believe that the United States now seeks to have the "equivalent" of this programme also adopted by its ANZUS partners--Australia and New Zealand.

U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's recent tour of Southeast Asia and the Pacific basin showed that Washington is going to activate its "presence" in that part of the world.

The Pentagon's latest strategic plan envisages the establishment of a chain of naval and air bases to ring the region of the Persian Gulf, the Indian and Pacific oceans.

In the opinion of the press, the current conference, besides coordination of military programmes, will also discuss the question of setting up another military-political bloc in Southeast Asia on the basis of the regional ASEAN alignment. Walter Mondale tried to furnish the foundation for translating this idea into reality during his tour of Southeast Asian and Pacific countries.

SRV STANCE ON ETHNIC CHINESE 'ISSUE' FULLY JUSTIFIED

LD130851Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Article by Aleksandr Serbin: "A Just Position"]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] is resisting with dignity and honor the malicious slander campaign unleashed against it by Peking. A statement by the SRV Foreign Ministry convincingly refutes Peking propaganda's false fabrications about the "persecution" and "expulsion" of people of Chinese origin from Vietnam.

The so-called "question" of the status of ethnic Chinese in Vietnam was invented and blown up by the Maoists. It is well-known that people of Chinese nationality living there have the same rights and obligations as Vietnamese citizens. Everyone knows that Vietnam has the sovereign right to implement within the country any measures in keeping with the interests of its people. Therefore Peking's incitement of a Chinese "exodus" from Vietnam and its defense of the Chinese comprador bourgeoisie, affected by socialist transformations in southern Vietnam, are gross interference in another country's affairs and a violation of the principles of international law.

Peking is deliberately aiming at a further exacerbation of relations between the two countries. Since the beginning of May, when the anti-Vietnamese actions were unleashed, the SRV has repeatedly proposed settling by means of talks the question raised by the Chinese, but all these reasonable initiatives have been rejected by Peking. It has preferred to use pressure and threats.

In this atmosphere, there is a calm and firm ring to the SRV Foreign Ministry statement to the effect that the policy of the Vietnamese party and government with regard to people of Chinese origin is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It contains a realistic plan for solving the question raised by the Chinese side, taking into account established realities without prejudicing Vietnam's sovereignty.

By shedding crocodile tears over the fate of Chinese on Vietnamese soil Peking wants to use this as a cover for its hegemonist plans with regard to a neighboring country. The entire action is geared to creating difficulties in the work of building socialism in Vietnam, influencing the SRV's independent political line by means of flagrant pressure and fanning a gresh conflict in Southeast Asia.

However, the Vietnamese people did not defend their independence against imperialist encroachments in order to forgo it to the benefit of the great-power chauvinists from Peking. True to the policy of friendship and neighborliness and the cause of international solidarity, it is strengthening its independence and continuing to build socialism, arousing feelings of respect and sympathy among all progressive mankind.

SOVIETS HIT JAPAN'S STATEMENT ON NUCLEAR NECESSITY

LD121556Y Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

["Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, June 12, TASS--Japan is ready to admit that the nuclear weapon might become necessary for its defence, said Shin Kanemaru, head of Japan's Defence Agency.

The statement made by the head of Japan's Defence Agency in Tokyo to foreign journalists has again attracted the attention to the problem of nuclear weapons in Japan. In the recent time, representatives of official circles of the country have started publicly asserting that the Japanese constitution allegedly "does not prohibit Japan to have tactical nuclear weapons." References are being made to the "defensive" character of this weapon of mass destruction. But from statements of the Japanese military themselves it has already become clear that these references are nothing but camouflage.

Chairman of the Committee of Chiefs of Staff General Hiroomi Kurisu and Chief of the Defense Agency's Defense Bureau Uno Keiichi Ito directly indicated that "it is difficult to draw a line between defensive and offensive weapons."

In accordance with the constitution, adopted directly after the rout of Japanese militarism in the Second World War and the upsurge of the democratic movement in the country, Japan is prohibited to have even conventional armaments, let alone nuclear weapons. Article 9 of the main law of the country points out that the Japanese people renounces war for all time and the use of war as a means of settling international disputes, and stresses that ground, naval and air forces, just as other means of warfare, shall never be formed.

In this light, the pronouncements in favour of Japan's possible nuclear armament, in whatever form they are made, look more than strange.

JAPANESE DEFENSE OFFICIAL'S REMARKS OPENLY 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD092142Y Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

The chief of the defence department of the National Defence Board of Japan Kiyiti Ito once again has made provocative calls. At a session of the commission for the affairs of the cabinet of the upper house of the Diet, he started: "The emphasis in developing Japan's military might is directed against the Soviet Union". Though Japan's military circles are making such utterings not for the first time, the press, however, draws attention to the fact that the spokesman of the military establishment has openly pointed now from the parliamentary rostrum, to the USSR as the "tentative enemy".

The National Defence Board intends to outline officially such dangerous ideas, writes the AKAHATA, in a defence white paper in the 1978 fiscal year, to be published next month.

Resorting to provocative statements and slanderous fabrications about a "Soviet threat", Japanese military circles seek to justify a course towards the remilitarisation of the country and a further arms race.

Japan's self-defence force, one of the most powerful in Asia, has been created in violation of the country's acting constitution which proclaims renunciation of war and of armed forces.

However, this does not confuse the military, which are demanding more spending to modernise the armed forces and the introduction of military conscription. Representatives of the military circles are ever more persistently demanding the equipment of the Japanese Army with tactical nuclear weapons.

This policy of the ruling circles, who apparently forgot the lessons of history, causes the justified anxiety of the Japanese people and, particularly, the democratic public, who regard the current course of militarisation as a threat to peace in the Far East.

'EXPANSIONIST' AIMS IN JAPAN DEFENSE AGENCY PLANS

LD121515Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev article: "A Bad Symptom"]

[Text] Tokyo, 8 June--Rightwing leaders of the Japanese "self-defense forces" are dreaming about remote foreign campaigns. However, the country's constitution and the present ordinances of these forces rule out the possibility of dispatching Japanese Army formations abroad. Under these circumstances the government's National Defense Agency is gradually carrying out preparations for the revision of the existing laws for the purpose of acquiring the right to deploy Japanese Armed Forces outside the country. Katsumi Takeoka, chief of the National Defense Agency Secretariat, candidly declared this in the parliament's House of Representatives.

Responding to an inquiry by one of the opposition deputies, Takeoka pointed out, in particular, that at the present time "the question of revising the existing laws" is being discussed in the National Defense Agency for the purpose of enlisting Japanese soldiers and officers for participation in operations by UN forces.

As the Japanese press notes, Takeoka's statement is the first official confirmation of the desire on the part of the country's government circles to revise the present ordinances of the Japanese "self-defense forces" with a view to subsequently dispatching them abroad.

The question arises: What then is drawing Japanese military leaders into distant expeditions abroad? Not, of course, a desire "to make their contribution" to the UN efforts aimed at strengthening international peace, as certain people are trying to say.

Japanese military circles see participation of the "self-defense forces" in military operations on the territory of third countries as an important lever for increasing their role in the political life of the country. In this way they are, at the same time, counting on eliminating a number of obstacles to the further buildup of Japan's armaments and to the expansion of Japan's sphere of military cooperation with the United States, South Korea and other military allies.

However, all these covert schemes by champions of foreign military expeditions are no secret to the Japanese peace-loving public. Therefore, Takeoka's statement is being received by peace supporters here as yet another bad omen of the activation of expansionist, militarist circles in the country who are hostile to peace.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

USSR-JAPAN SOCIETY SEEKS STEPPED-UP FRIENDSHIP CAMPAIGN

OW120619Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Apparent text of appeal to Japanese participants in campaign to promote friendship between the Soviet Union and Japan, adopted at the fourth all-union meeting of the USSR-Japan Society held in Moscow on 5-6 June]

[Text] When looking back over the past 20 years of our campaign, we derive satisfaction from our great achievements in promoting neighborly relations between our two countries through efforts at developing and deepening friendship in cultural, scientific, tourist and various other fields.

However, the path we have travelled has not always been rosy and smooth. We, together with you, had to overcome many difficulties and obstacles lying in our way because some people in Japan and foreign countries opposed the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. They ignored reality and did not understand the objective necessity of developing neighborly relations between our two countries. Regrettably, there are still people like this in Japan and foreign countries.

Public campaigns in the world today play a vital role in our struggle to relieve international tension and establish mutually beneficial relations among nations. We highly appreciate the significant, devoted efforts of the Soviet Union's friends in Japan to introduce to a vast majority of the Japanese people Soviet history, its reality and endeavors for communist construction, and the achievements of its people in promoting contacts with the Japanese people in various fields.

The Soviet people know that the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was widely celebrated in Japan. They regard this as a true expression of sympathy by well-wishers in Japan with the first nation where socialism won victory. The increasing popular support our campaign is receiving from the Japanese people testifies to the fact that people of various strata in Japan are taking a deep interest in the Soviet Union and hope to know their close neighbor better.

The campaign in Japan to promote friendship with the Soviet Union is contributing greatly to disseminating the truth about the Soviet Union among the Japanese people, deepening mutual understanding among the two peoples and building up their good will and trust in each other. The dissemination of the truth about the Soviet Union in Japan is one of the very important necessities for developing normal relations between the two nations in political and other fields. On the other hand, interest in the Soviet Union about Japan is also steadily increasing.

Our USSR-Japan Society, whose membership totals nearly 500,000, is now working to develop and promote exchange between the Soviet Union and Japan on a large scale. The society is fulfilling its noble task of introducing to the Soviet people the life, history and culture of the Japanese people and their achievements in various fields. It is also striving to carry out its mission of expediting the development of overall relations between our two countries. We are firmly determined to continue our best efforts to achieve this mission.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The Soviet Union and its people are striving to establish comprehensive ties with Japan on the basis of true neighborliness. Soviet foreign policy has invariably pursued this line. It has also been the consistent policy of the CPSU based on its peace platform, and this policy will never be changed in the future. The Soviet Union reaffirmed this policy when it called for the conclusion of a treaty of neighborliness and cooperation with Japan.

Today, we--the representatives at this meeting--call on experienced as well as young participants in the campaign to promote friendship between our two countries and all well-wishers in Japan to redouble their efforts to expand the campaign to consolidate bilateral relations toward promotion of the people's interest and establishment of lasting peace in the Far East and the world.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION LED BY TSEDENBAL VISITS MOSCOW

LD130926Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Jun 78 LL

A party-government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, was in Moscow 12-13 June.

The delegation is on its way to Prague on a friendly visit, at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government.

The delegation was met at the airport by Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and others.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

R 1

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ATTENDS MOSCOW SEMINAR

LD130907Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Yesterday the Moscow Gorkom and the Znaniye Society's Moscow City organization board held another seminar for lecturers, speakers and leaders of rayon propaganda seminars and groups of political information workers and agitation collectives. The seminar was opened by V.N. Makeyev, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. N.A. Shcheloikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of internal affairs, delivered a report entitled "Topical Questions of the Further Strengthening of Socialist Legality and Law and Order in Light of the New USSR Constitution." A lecture entitled "The Socioeconomic and Political Problems of West European Countries" was given by Professor D.Ye. Melamid, doctor of historical sciences and sector chief of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of World Economics and International Relations. The theme of the speech by Candidate of Historical Sciences G.N. Pirogov was "Some Problems Relating to the Development of the International Communist Movement at the Present Stage."

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS LABOR AWARD TO MAKEYEVKA

LD121730Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Order of Labor Red Banner has been awarded today to Makeyevka, a major Donbas industrial center, for the working people's successes in economic and cultural construction and in connection with the town's 200th founding anniversary. The award was presented by Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO BE HELD 12 JUL

AU121930Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 11 Jun 78 AU

[Text] By a decree of 10 June 1978 the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolved to hold the eighth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation on 12 July 1978 in Kiev.

KAZAKH DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER RETIRES

LD121539Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Aip Kisanovich Kussainov Kazakh SSR deputy minister of agriculture, releasing Comrade B.Ya. Subbotin from this post in connection with his retirement.

FERGANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES WORK WITH CADRES

LD121541Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOCTOKA in Russian 3 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] UZTAG--A Ferganskiy Obkom plenum has been held in Fergana. Its participants discussed the oblast party organization's tasks on improving work with cadres in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.. The report was delivered by the party OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY, F.Sh. Shamsudinov. The plenum was addressed by B.M. Orlov, candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau. An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

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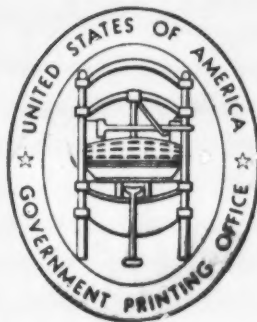
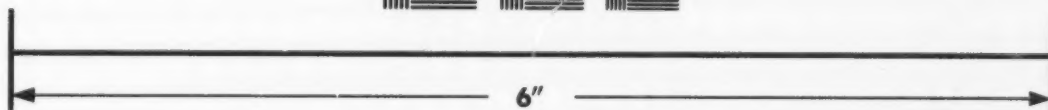
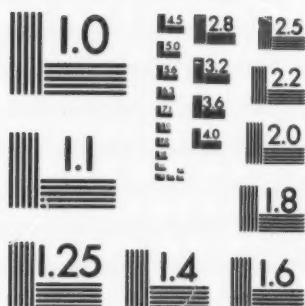
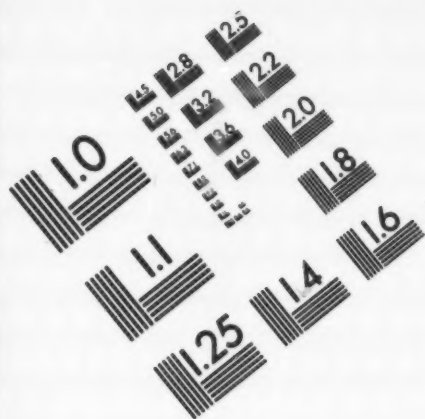


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